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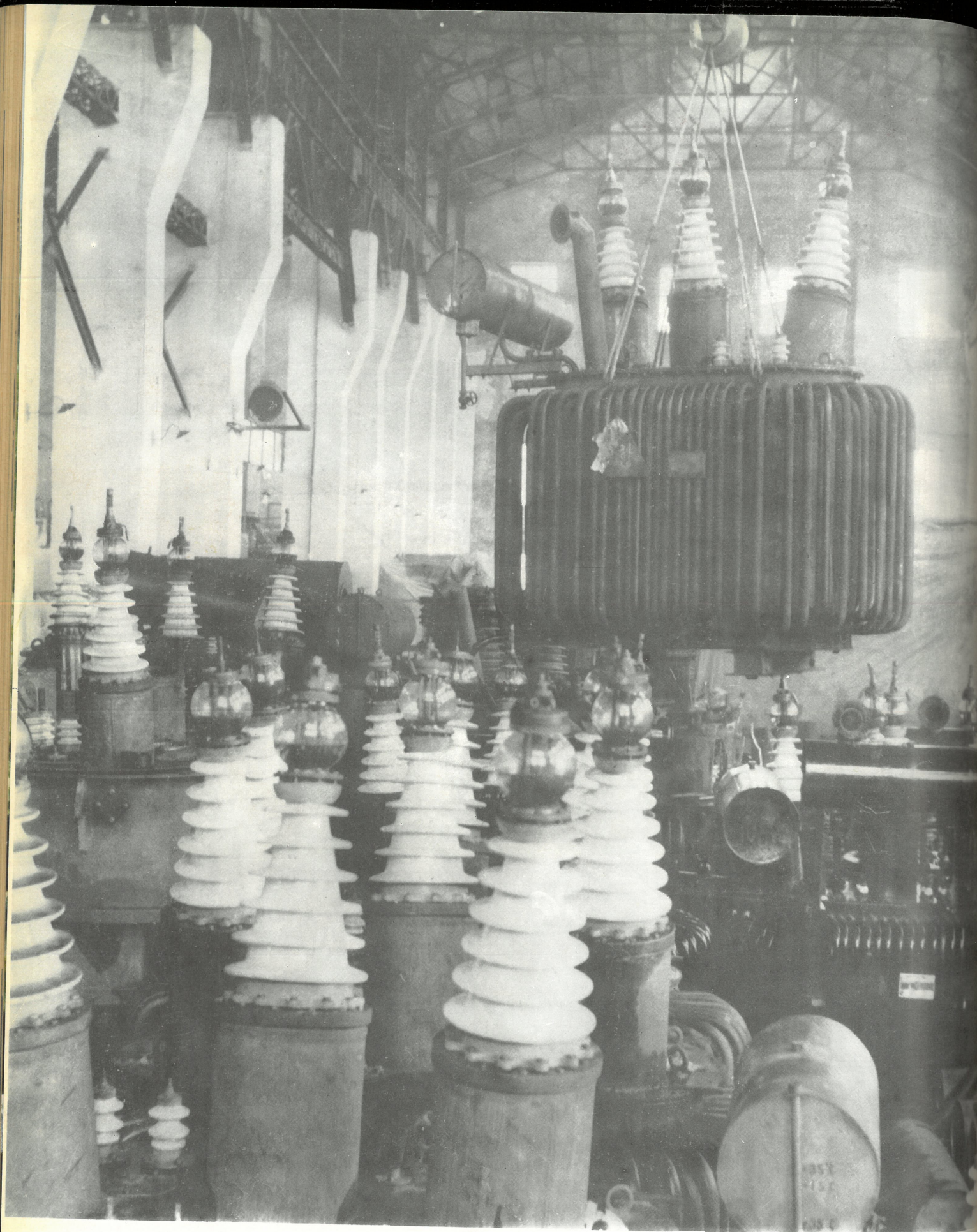


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A part of the transformer-assembling shop of the Chullima Daian Electric Appliances Factory

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CONTENTS

Ri Chang Heub: Korea Builds Up Heavy Industry	2
Ri Chan Soon: It Stood the Test	7
Korean-Ghanaian Friendship and Co-operation	11
Close Friendship and Co-operation Between Korea and the Congo (B)	12
Friendly Ties Between the Peoples of Korea and Tanzania	12
Song Jung Woo: Training of Cadres in Our Country	13
Kim Gye Hyuk: Korea's Secondary Technical Schooling	17
A Letter	20
Hwang Kun: The Flaming Island	21
A Landmark in Korea-Indonesia Friendship and Solidarity	25
Language Class	37
Industrial Structure of South Korea	38
The Factory College	40
Do You Know?	42
Hu Hang Jong: Wonsan—Resort City on the East Coast	43
The General Federation of Koreans in Japan Celebrates 10th Anniversary	46
On the Country's Unification	50
Three Presents	51
Vicious Criminal Scheme	52
Yoon Duk Hwan: South Korean Workers Fight Back	54
Education in South Korea	56
Chun Sang In: "People's Teacher"	58
Stamps of Korea	60



FRONT COVER: The workers of the Electric Cable Shop of the Pyongyang Electric Wire Factory are studying how to raise production and improve the quality of products further. Everyone of them is saying: "We must have more electricity for the day when we can send power to South Korea." Today the entire people of North Korea are waging a patriotic struggle for increased production to further accelerate socialist construction, to unify the divided country even one day sooner, and to rebuild the destroyed South Korean economy and relieve their brothers and sisters in South Korea from hardship.

INSIDE BACK COVER: Molten iron is flowing out!

BACK COVER: A view of Samil-po (Three Days Inlet)

5

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KOREA BUILDS UP HEAVY INDUSTRY

RI CHANG HEUB

From a Belt-lathe

"The country's first lathe... Except for the bed, everything was made by our workers... Fruit of their creative efforts."

Some time ago, while going through some old newspapers, I noticed the above. The article was on the Ryongsung Machine Factory and its achievements in 1946, not long after Korea's liberation from the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism.

Re-reading this article, I recalled my first visit to the Ryongsung Machine Factory at that time.

I still remember. When we visited the factory we were guided into a red brick building where several belt-lathes were installed.

Pointing to a lathe, a leading worker of the factory said:

"Well, we had some trouble in making it because it was our first lathe. But we made everything except the bed which we took out of a broken-down lathe."

Recalling that visit, I can not help feeling that we have done much though there is yet much to be done.

Today our country is producing, instead of such old-type lathes, thousands of up-to-date direct coupling lathes and automatic lathes every year.

But I should not lose sight of the fact that, when the country was liberated, it was not easy, as I think now, to turn out even such a belt-lathe.

Before liberation, our heavy industry along with light industry was in an extremely backward state. During their occupation of Korea, the Japanese imperialist aggressors had built a few heavy industrial plants. But they did so with only one aim. To plunder the rich natural resources of our country. Consequently, they concentrated efforts on exploiting mines for raw materials. To be sure, they had built one or two iron works, but to produce almost pig iron only. Especially, before liberation machine-building industry, the core of heavy industry, was hindered in every way from making pro-

gress. In those days our country had only a few insignificant machine factories, which were no more than repair shops attached to mines or iron works. The output of those machine factories accounted for only 1.6 per cent of the gross value of industrial output.

Under such circumstances, pre-liberation Korea, despite its abundant natural resources, had to import even a screw from Japan.

It was such backward heavy industry that our country inherited when the country was liberated.

A New Start

The Korean people who were liberated from the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism had embarked upon the road of reconstructing heavy industry along with other branches of the national economy.

However, the 3-year war unleashed by U.S. imperialism stopped our peaceful construction

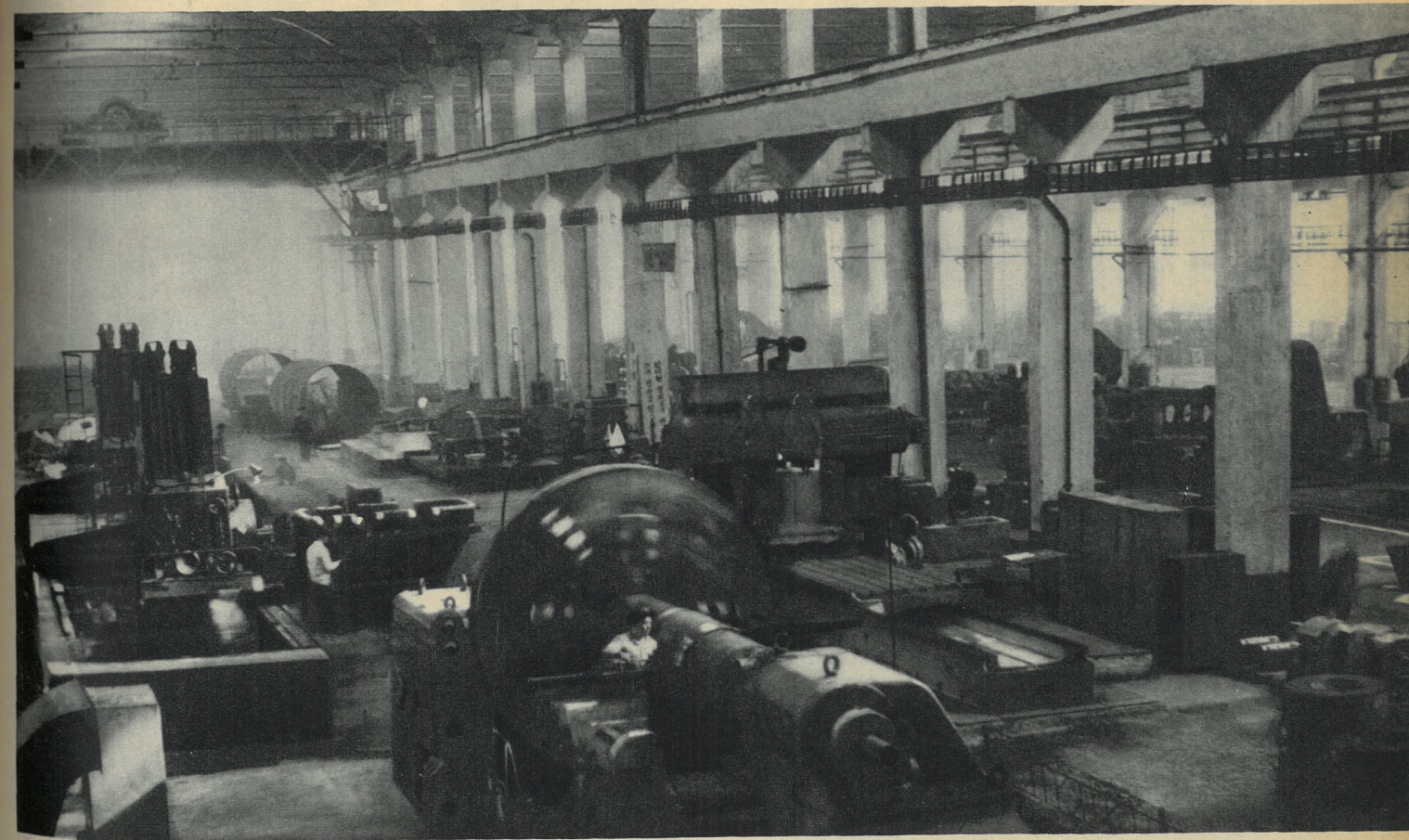
and savagely destroyed our national economy.

Therefore, it is no exaggeration to say that heavy industry that we have today is what we have built after the ceasefire.

Our people, who defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the war, were confronted with the important and difficult tasks of rehabilitating the war-devastated national economy, of laying a foundation for an independent national economy, and of rapidly stabilizing and improving the people's life deteriorated by the war.

In order to carry out such tasks, the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the basic line of the postwar economic construction—priority development of heavy industry with simultaneous growth of light industry and agriculture. And it guided the country's rehabilitation and reconstruction. As the postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction started, efforts were concentrated on building an independent heavy industry which can supply raw and other materials, fuel and power, machinery, and equipment neces-

At the Ryongsung Machine-building Factory



sary for the development of the national economy by utilizing the rich national resources of the country.

After the war, however, we could not develop only heavy industry because the war-deteriorated people's life demanded stabilization and improvement, which meant light industry and agriculture too had to be developed at the same time.

Proceeding from this, our Party defined it as the basis in building heavy industry to first rehabilitate and develop such branches that have close bearing on the improvement of the people's life.

In this way, the Party's line solved successfully with the limited fund, material, and manpower the difficult revolutionary tasks of rehabilitating and building the severely destroyed heavy industry and rapidly improving the people's life in the shortest space of time.

In building an independent heavy industry our Party adopted the line of utilizing to the maximum the existing foundation of heavy industry, while technically reconstructing and further expanding it. And, at the same time, new industrial branches were added—another factor in the acceleration of reconstruction of heavy industry. That is, during the postwar three-year plan period, stress was laid, first, on rehabilitating and developing the war-destroy-

ed heavy industry. And during the five-year plan period, which was defined as the first stage of technical reconstruction, emphasis was laid on completely rehabilitating those factories which had not been yet rebuilt, and improving, reconstructing and enlarging the existing plants. Then the Party took measures to build industrial branches and factories that were non-existent in the past.

The Party line made it possible to mobilize all productive possibilities and tap internal reserves and potentialities to the maximum, and to build a powerful heavy industry with a comparatively small fund. As a result, the three-year plan and five-year plan were fulfilled successfully. And key branches of heavy industry, such as, electric power, coal, metal, chemical, machine-building, were reconstructed and expanded, and an independent heavy industrial foundation was laid.

However, since our heavy industry developed at such a rapid tempo after the war, it is wanting in secondary branches. Therefore, during the Seven-Year Plan, a plan of all-round technical revolution, our Party set it as a cardinal task to eliminate such shortcomings expressed in heavy industry, add flesh to it, and further expand its base. Now this task is being successfully carried out.

94.3 Per Cent of Machines Are Home-made

In building heavy industry, efforts were concentrated on eliminating the onesidedness in its structure and on expanding the range of products, and on doing away with technical backwardness, the evil aftermath of Japanese colonial rule.

To this end, the machine-building industry developed, first of all, so as to eliminate the colonial onesidedness found in processing and mining industries and to lay the foundation for equipping various fields of the national economy with modern technique. Even when the war was raging in full fury, the construction of big modern machine factories including the Heuichun Machine-tool Factory and Heuichun Precision Instrument Factory was started to lay the foundation of machine-building industry.

Machine-building industry built during the war time played a great part in the postwar reconstruction.

During the postwar three-year plan period our machine-building industry produced various types of machine-tools, generating machines, mining machines, farm machines, building machines, textile machines, and accessories. Then during the five-year plan, the first step towards technical reconstruction, more machine-building factories were built. Moreover,

the country produced, to say nothing of machines and accessories, complete sets of equipment needed in the reconstruction, expansion and construction of various spheres of the national economy.

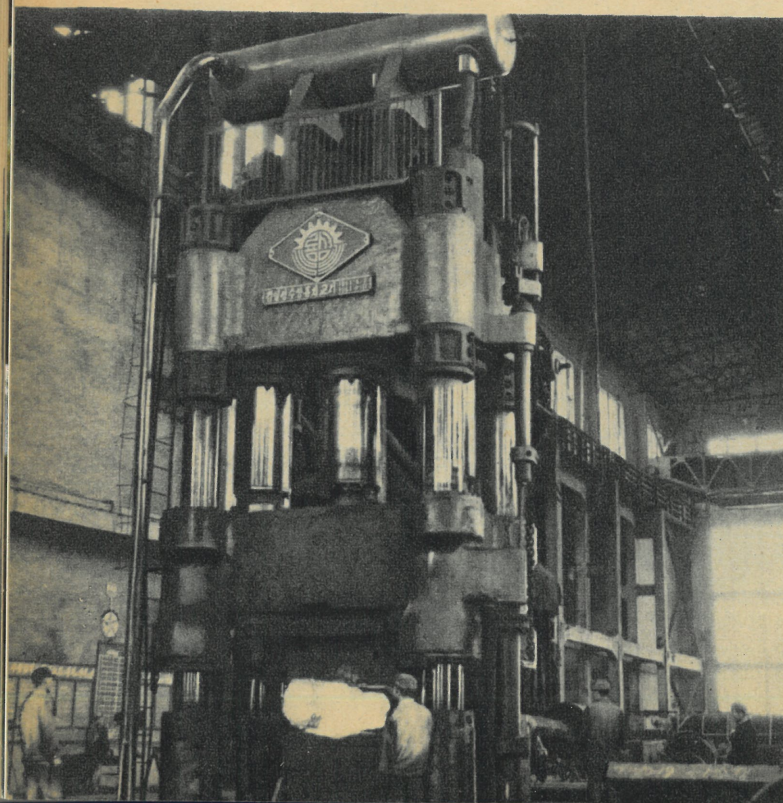
Now that the all-round technical reconstruction presented itself as the order of the day and all spheres of the national economy made rapid development, the demand for machines increased rapidly. And a greater number of machine-tools had to be turned out speedily. But it was too a heavy burden for our young machine-tool industry built after the ceasefire.

To face the new situation squarely, a "machine-tool multiplying movement" was launched on a nation-wide scale. It was a movement for producing machine-tools in all factories where there were machine-tools.

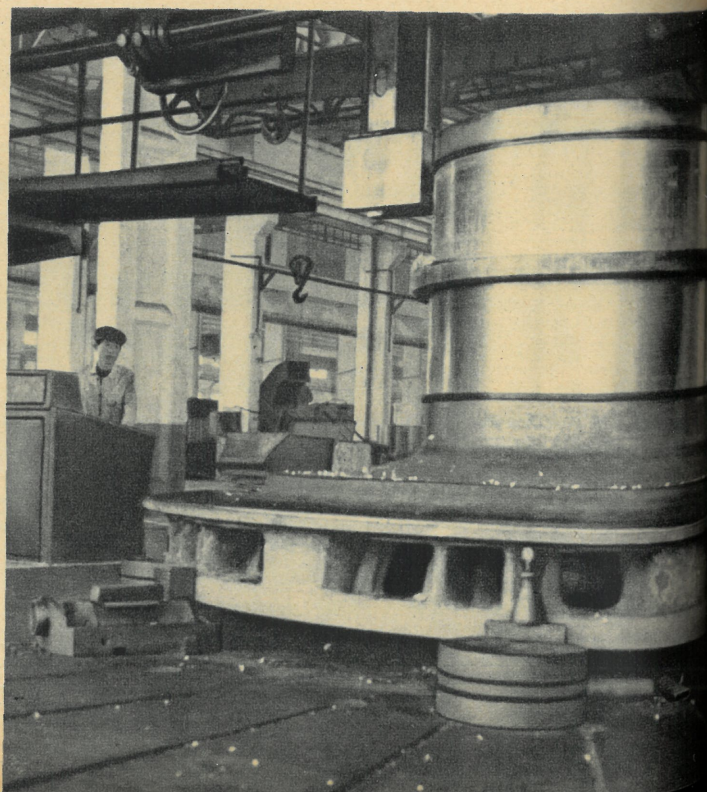
Thanks to the movement our country in a year turned out 13,000 machine-tools over and above the state plan without any state investments to increase the number of machine-tools 1.8 times. The movement greatly reinforced the machine industry. Now the country could turn out an 8-metre turning lathe, a 3,000-ton press, automatic lathes and other heavy precision machines.

Today our country has been equipped with a powerful machine-building industry which can produce all kinds of machinery, metallurgical

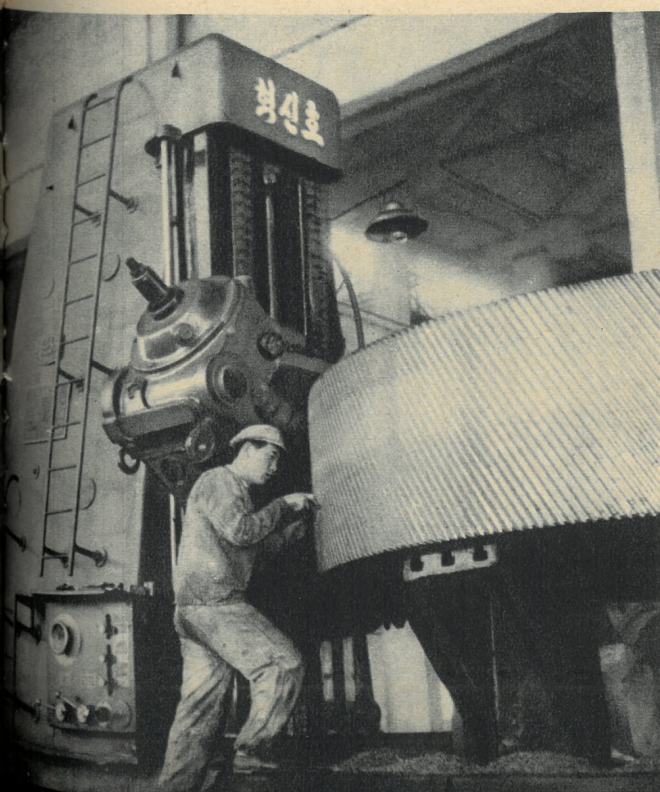
3,000-ton press



8-metre-turning lathe



6-metre hobbing machine



Excavator with a 4-cu.m. bucket



and power-generating equipment, trucks, tractors, excavators, and others. And it is pushing ahead with the all-round technical revolution.

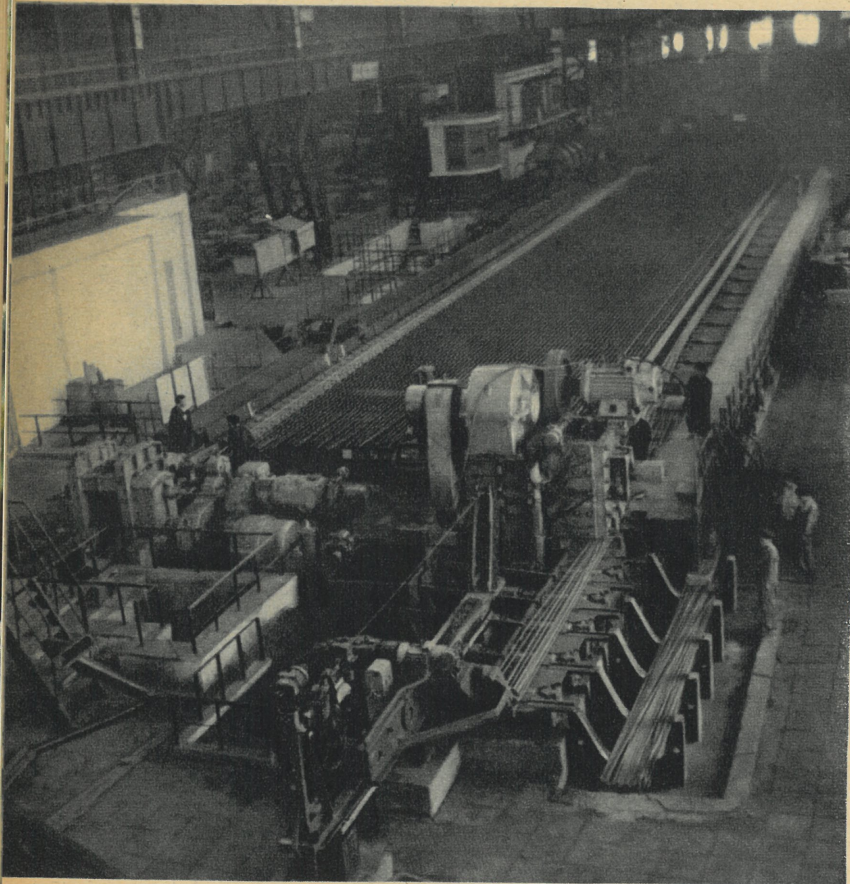
The share of machine-building industry in the gross value of industrial output went up from 1.6 per cent in the pre-liberation days to 25.8 per cent in 1964; machine-building industry produces 94.3 per cent of all the machines the country needs.

Moreover, the country spared no efforts to creating solid raw material, fuel and power bases and exploiting at the maximum and utilizing most rationally the country's natural resources so as to eliminate the colonial oneness in industry left over by the Japanese imperialists.

The country concentrated, first of all, its effort on eliminating the backwardness and colonialist oneness in metallurgical industry and increasing metal output.

Large-size steel making and rolling equipment was installed and enlarged. As a result,

A part of the rolling shop of the Sungjin Steel Works



today our metallurgical industry, which in the past only produced pig iron owing to the Japanese policy of plundering Korea's natural resources, is keeping a balance between the production of pig iron and that of steel and structural steel and is sufficiently supplying various iron and steel products needed by various branches of the national economy.

In 1964 the country produced 1,330,000 tons of pig and granulated iron and 1,130,000 tons of steel. The yearly output of seamless steel pipe and other structural steel has reached the level of 800,000 tons.

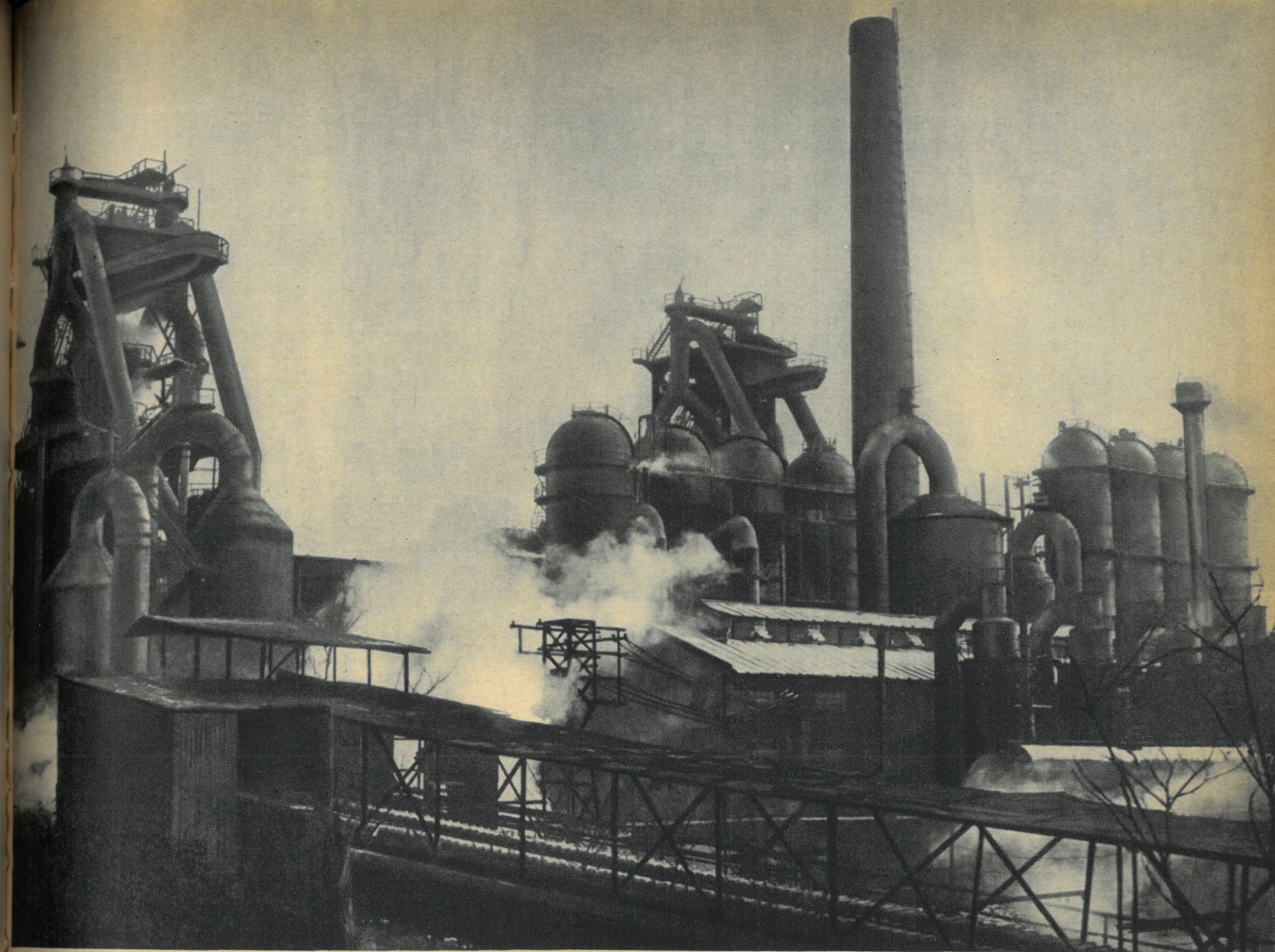
Mining industry also has been furnished with modern equipment thanks to the rapidly growing machine-building industry.

Another achievement scored in heavy industry is the birth of a powerful chemical industrial base. To be sure, there was a deformed inorganic chemical industry mainly producing nitrogenous fertilizer in the past. But in the postwar years along with new chemical fertilizer factories, vinalon factory, vinyl chloride factory, and others appeared. Now our chemical industry is producing various fertilizers and agricultural chemicals suitable to the soil of Korea. And a foundation of synthetic industry has been laid to turn out synthetic resins and fibres.

Big strides have been made in power and coal industries, too. All power stations have been rehabilitated with new technique. Such giants as the Kanggye Youth Hydro-power Station made the appearance and a number of medium- and small-size power stations came into being. Many new collieries were opened.

* * *

Our heavy industry, very backward in the pre-liberation days, has developed by leaps and bounds. Today, heavy industry free from all the colonialist deformity left over by the Japanese imperialists, has been equipped with new technique and developed into a powerful one, based mainly on natural resources and raw materials available in the country. And it can satisfy the domestic requirements for means of production. Today our heavy industry is vigorously marching forward towards the grand goal that the Seven-Year Plan is indicating.



A view of the Hwanghai Iron Works

IT STOOD THE TEST

RI CHAN SOON

"History of this factory—one of victory in the fight against aggression of Japanese militarism and American imperialism—has established a historic tradition of enthusiasm and determination among the workers."

The above is from what a visitor from Cameroon had written after his visit to the Hwanghai Iron Works.

Today the iron works takes an important

position in Korea's economy with its pig iron and various steel products, the annual output of which runs into tens of thousands of tons. But its history, as what it is, a difficult history of fighting the savage pillage at the hands of the Japanese imperialists and utter devastation caused by the American imperialists, impresses every one who visits the mill.

It is exactly twenty years since the works has been made a property of the Korean people.

ple. How it has grown since then! But its path was not without turns and twists.

* * *

It was some forty years ago when the Japanese imperialists erected the iron works on the Daidong River. Their sole purpose was to take out as much iron as they could from Korea, and they chose the lower reaches of the Daidong for the mill because the north-western part of Korea is abundant in iron deposits, and it was convenient for transport.

The Japanese had three 300-ton blast furnaces, a few 50-ton open-hearths, and some rolling equipment.

The facilities were not much to speak of, and the Japanese rulers tried to ship out as much pig iron and semi-finished goods to Japan. Little machinery they had for the iron works. And nearly everything was done by sheer man's sweat.

Then came August 15, 1945. Japanese had surrendered in World War II, and they had to run fast from Korea. But the Japanese imperialists were not to leave "gracefully." They let iron settle in the bottom of the furnaces and hearths, played havoc with what installations there had been, and burned all technical papers. Then congratulating themselves, they had predicted. One decade would not be enough for the Koreans to make the iron works go again.

Such was the Hwanghai Iron Works that the

Korean people took over twenty years ago!

With the country's liberation, the works became a property of the workers, who lost no time in setting off to rebuild the damaged mill.

When the country was under Japanese rule, the Japanese authorities did not let any Koreans in running the factory. So, the first difficulty the workers came up against was the shortage of technical personnel.

The blast furnaces had to be rebuilt, but not a technician was to be found. There were, to be sure, twenty-two Koreans who had been with the furnace for a good many years. But they had been mere labourers.

These men of long experience knew, however, no one else would do the work for them. So, collecting hammers and chisels they started to crack and remove the three-metre-deep mixture of iron lump, coke, and ore solidly frozen to the bottom of the furnace. Then some removed damaged machine parts to make new ones with the miserable-looking machines on hand.

The picture was the same when they recovered the open hearths. No one had experience in building an open-hearth. But here, too, they had to clear the bottom of iron lumps. There were no blue-prints, nothing, when they began to build up fire-proof bricks. Now smelters were brick-layers. They built, then tore down what they had done. And this was not repeated only once.

To have a machine part they needed, they took out the part from machines that the Ja-

panese had damaged. Then a paper pattern was cut before scissors were put to steel plates.

Their efforts were not in vain, of course. The first open-hearth furnace was restored. But it was far from their expectations. The furnace failed to give out as much steel, and the life of the furnace itself was not long like the one the Japanese had made.

There was no alternative for them but to re-do the whole thing again. Repeatedly! A year passed. Now they could get as much steel as the Japanese had gotten out of the furnaces. No, more. Then the same furnace which had given 300 tons of molten iron a day before liberation now poured out 420 tons every day!

By 1949 the iron works was rehabilitated as a whole. Then new open-hearths, a refractory material shop, and a thin-plate shop were added. So, not in ten years but in four years, the iron works was not only completely restored but expanded.

But the three-year war that the American imperialists started in Korea (June 1950-July 1953) made naught everything that our people had rehabilitated after liberation.

No less than 30,000 bombs were dropped on the iron works by the enemy, and the whole place was levelled to the ground, buildings and all.

So, when the ceasefire came, the workers of the iron mill had to do everything all over again.

In view of the urgent need of the country for rolled steel for the postwar reconstruction, the government decided that the steel shop had to be rebuilt before all others.

Reconstruction of the steel shop did not mean mere restoration. It was more than that. The 50-ton open-hearth was to be made into a 60-ton one. But, to do so, much materials and supplies were needed. And the war had played havoc with the whole country, the workers could expect little help from others. They had to make almost everything themselves they needed.

The workers got busy in collecting scrap iron and recovering parts of the damaged cranes. Before long, there was a new crane. Then they concentrated on the rebuilding of open-hearth. They salvaged as much as they could... And in nine months they had restored open-hearth No. 1.

In the following year the second open-hearth began to work, then the steel-making shop. Now the flow of steel products started from the works.

Since many smelters had gone to fight the enemy in the war, the works was greatly handicapped by the lack of skilled smelters when the mill began to assume its old looks.

Eight or so veteran smelters had remained with the workers through the war time. Now



For more iron

each of them took in several young workers to train them hurriedly into experienced smelters. In the meantime these veteran smelters taught their co-workers all they knew.

All these efforts were very gratifying. The Hwanghai Iron Works overfulfilled the postwar three-year plan by 38 per cent. Now the works was geared to rebuild the blast furnace.

In 1957, the first year of the five-year plan, the reconstruction work of blast furnace No.1 was started, simultaneously with restoring open-hearths Nos. 3 and 4.

It must be said that odds that the workers had faced were overbearing. First of all, the furnace had been utterly destroyed, and now it was to be rebuilt twice big. So, the project was little short of building a brand-new blast furnace.

The reconstruction went on attracting the attention of the whole nation.

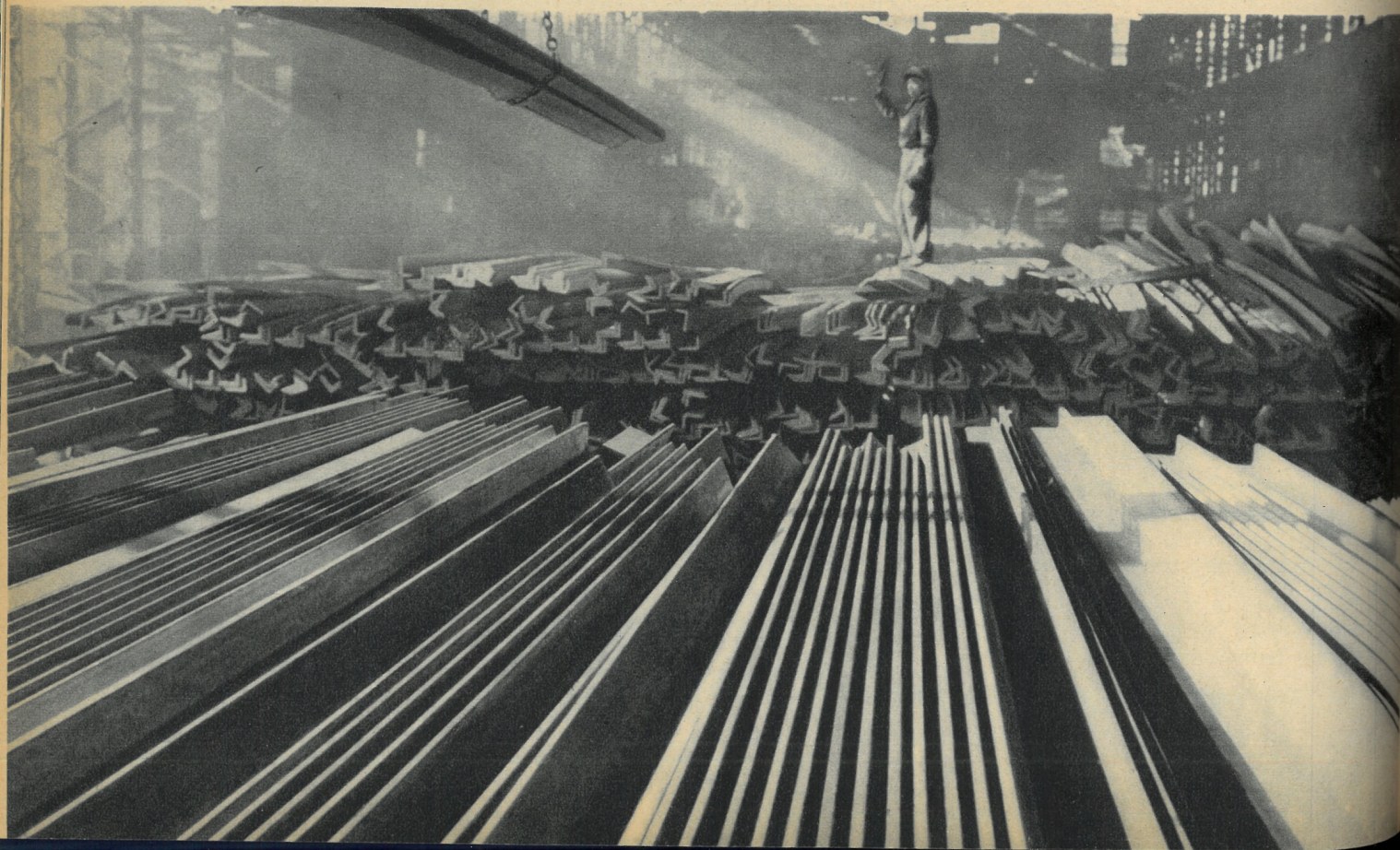
The Rakwon, Bookjoong, and Ryongsung machine-building factories, now fully recovered from war wounds, sent hundreds of machines and equipment needed for building the furnace. Then workers and technicians came to the iron works to help with the undertaking. Even farmers, students, and office workers came too.

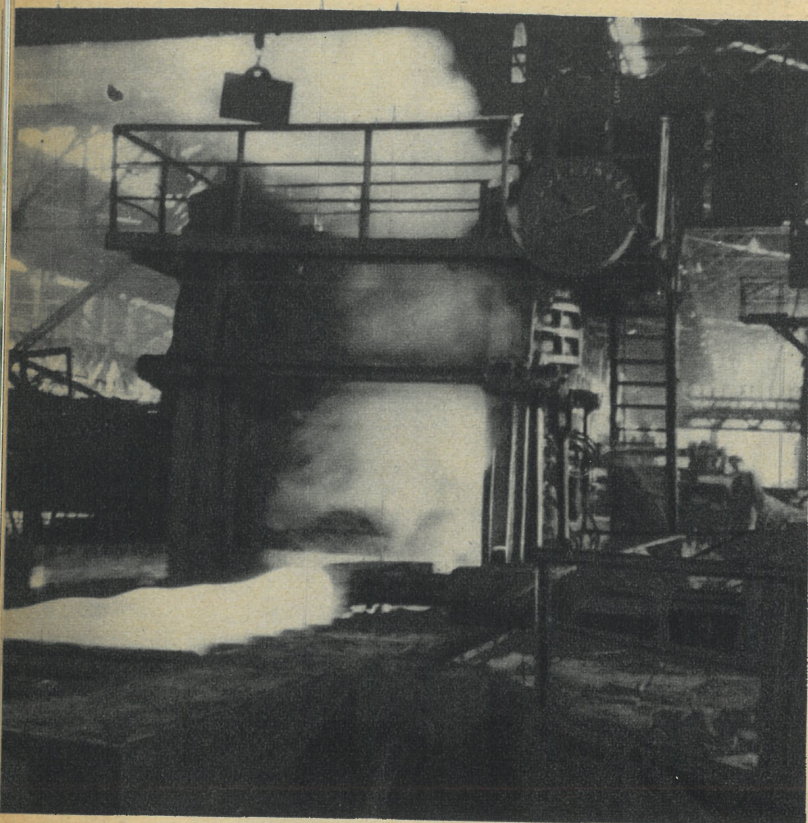
But the work was not a smooth sailing from the beginning.

The biggest bottleneck was the 4,000 h.p air-blower, the heart of the furnace.

Many were sceptical. How could it be possible to weld the bomb-torn frame of the air-blower? But they had to have an air-blower.

Steel products ready for shipment to various parts of the country





At the rolling shop

Of course, such being the situation, they could get an air-blower from some foreign country. But the cost? Still worse. They would lose so much time. Maybe one to two years at the minimum. That meant that they could not make the blast furnace work on schedule. But the whole country was up for reconstruction. No one had the right to slow up the wheel.

Workers of the Hwanghai Iron Works made a resolve. They would make the air-blower by themselves.

A group was organized for that particular job: veteran smelter Kim Gi Mo—the present deputy chief-engineer and a Labour Hero—and several air-blower operators and repairmen.

To be sure, they had to swallow a bitter pill of failure repeatedly. But they were not to be daunted. In eight months they restored the air-blower!

The story was the same with the work of making the furnace frame. It would have taken a longer time than scheduled if they had to assemble parts of the furnace one by one. A bold

move was needed. The workers assembled the whole thing on the ground, then succeeded in lifting up and place it—weighing scores of tons—on the base.

By this time many smelters returned from the war.

Thanks to their patriotic, devoted endeavours the blast furnace began to breathe in a little more than a year after they had started to work on it. Besides, the 300,000-ton coke oven was commissioned on May Day in 1958. The 60-ton open-hearth was made into an 80-ton one in the following year, then into a 100-ton and 150-ton in subsequent years. More rolling equipment were added.

In the course of reconstruction the works was completely modernized. No more did it concentrate on turning out only pig iron. It became a true metallurgical industrial centre.

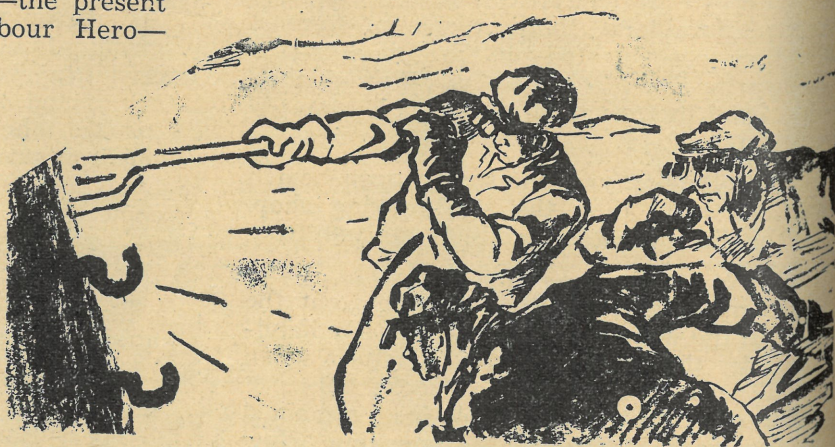
Following the successful implementation of the first five-year plan the country entered upon the road of the current Seven-Year Plan, a plan of overall technical reconstruction. Naturally, the demands of the country's national economy for steel products became bigger.

To meet the situation the second blast furnace and another coke oven were opened in 1961. Then the works received more rolling equipment and other facilities for steel-making.

Last year a new blooming shop with an annual capacity of 400,000 tons opened. Then a chemical shop was built, which produces various chemical products including ammonium sulphate from the waste from the coke oven.

This year, it is planned, another open-hearth will be built besides a big thin-plate shop. Then work on the third blast furnace will be started.

Today one blast furnace of this iron works turns out more pig iron than the three furnaces put out in the days of Japanese rule. Then it makes steel and rolled steel many times over what the Japanese imperialists had done.



KOREAN-GHANAIAN FRIENDSHIP AND CO-OPERATION

An agreement on establishing diplomatic relations and exchanging diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level between our country and the Republic of Ghana was concluded on December 28 last year.

And this marks a milestone in consolidating and developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of Korea and Ghana. The new event not only fully accords with the interests of both peoples but also is a great contribution to the further strengthening of solidarity of the Asian and African peoples in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

The entire Korean people heartily welcomed the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

In the past the peoples of Korea and Ghana waged an arduous struggle against the imperialist oppression and domination and for independence and freedom of their countries.

Since their independence the peoples of the two countries

have always supported each other in their struggle to consolidate national independence, build a new life, smash the imperialists' policy of aggression and war in Asia and Africa, and to safeguard world peace.

The Ghanaian people who won national independence have been doing, under the leadership of President Nkrumah, their best to protect the independence and sovereignty of the country and develop the national economy and culture, smashing the ceaseless subversive machinations of the imperialists and colonialists. And they have been taking an active part in the struggle for sweeping for good colonialism off Africa and completely liberating the African Continent from the yoke of imperialism and colonialism. And they have always supported the anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle of the peoples of the Congo (L), Angola, and Portuguese Guinea.

We Korean people support the struggle and firm stand of the Ghanaian people, and re-

joice over all the successes they have achieved like our own.

The Ghanaian people also support the endeavours of our people to build a new society and reunify the country with our own strength allowing no interference from without.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries clearly reflects the firm determination of the peoples of the two countries to support and co-operate with each other in their common struggle to consolidate national independence and crush imperialism and colonialism.

The Korean people treasure friendship and co-operation with the people of Ghana.

Today our country has diplomatic relations with many countries and we are winning more friends.

Last year our country agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with several Afro-Asian countries—Indonesia, Mauritania, United Arab Republic, Cambodia, and the Congo (B). This is a precious fruit of the common endeavours of the Korean and Afro-Asian peoples.

The Korean people will extend, as ever, active support and encouragement to the Asian and African peoples in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for defending national independence and building a new society. We will strive for further consolidating and developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the Korean and Ghanaian peoples that came into being in the course of the common struggle.

CLOSE FRIENDSHIP AND CO-OPERATION BETWEEN KOREA AND THE CONGO(B)

On December 24, last year, diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level were established between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of the Congo (B).

The Korean people welcomed the news wholeheartedly with firm assurance that they have one more close friend—the people of the Congo (B)—in Africa.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and the Congo (B) is an epochal event in the development of relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of the two countries. This not only constitutes a valuable contribution to further strengthening solidarity among the Asian and African peoples in their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle. At the same time it is another heavy blow to the imperialist aggressive forces headed by U.S. imperialism.

Seas and lands separate Korea from the Congo (B), but the peoples of the two countries are closely linked with each other by the community of their past and the oneness of their goal in the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle.

The Korean people rejoice over the successes scored by the Congolese people under the leadership of President Massamba-Debat during the past one year after the revolution. The Korean people are firmly on the side of the Congolese people, who are struggling, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, for complete independence and the complete liberation of Africa and for the strengthening of solidarity among the Asian and African peoples.

The Congolese people always have actively supported the just struggle of our people for making the U.S. imperialist aggressive army withdraw from South Korea and reunifying the country peacefully by the Koreans without outside interference.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and the Congo (B) reflects the firm solidarity between the peoples of the two countries who are resolved to march forward, shoulder to shoulder, to fight against U.S.-led imperialism and colonialism and consolidate national independence.

The Korean people value friendship and co-operation between the peoples of the two countries, and we are confident that these relations will further develop.

FRIENDLY TIES BETWEEN THE PEOPLES OF KOREA AND TANZANIA

Diplomatic relations were established on January 14 between our country and the United Republic of Tanzania.

The Korean people heartily welcomed the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and the United Republic of Tanzania and extended warm greetings to the Tanzanian people who are fighting resolutely for the consolidation of national independence and for independent development of the country.

Though Korea and Tanzania are thousands of miles away from each other, there exists a close link between them because their past is the same and because they are struggling for the same goal—to consolidate national independence and fight imperialism and colonialism.

In the past the Korean and Tanzanian peoples waged difficult struggles against the imperialist rule and oppression and for independence and freedom of their countries. Since liberation they have waged a valiant struggle to consolidate national independence and build a new life, smashing the vicious and cunning aggressive machinations of the imperialists.

In the struggle against the common enemy, the peoples of the two countries have supported and sympathized with each other. Then they have always had a good understanding of each other.

The Korean people have followed with deep interest the struggle of the Tanzanian people for achieving and consolidating the country's freedom and independence, and have rendered active support and encouragement to their struggle.

The Korean people denounced with burning hatred the recent plot of U.S. imperialism and its stooges to overthrow the Tanzanian government, and expressed full support to and solidarity with the just struggle of the Tanzanian people.

The Tanzanian people are supporting the struggle of the Korean people for unifying the country peacefully by Koreans without outside interference.

The recent establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries is the fruition of such friendship and co-operation between the peoples of the two countries. It also reflects their aspiration for the further development of friendship.

The Korean people who treasure the friendship and solidarity with the Asian and African peoples in the anti-imperialist struggle, will do everything, as ever, to further develop relations of friendship and co-operation with the Tanzanian people.

TRAINING OF CADRES IN OUR COUNTRY

SONG JUNG WOO

Vice-Minister of Higher Education

Today our people possessing a large army of cadres of our own, are vigorously marching forward toward a higher summit of socialism. This is one of the most precious achievements the Korean people have gained since the liberation.

Our historic experience shows that never can a nation be self-reliant and independent in running the country and building an economy and a culture unless it is in possession of its own cadres.

In the past, owing to the colonial, enslavement educational system and obscurantism under the Japanese imperialist rule, the Korean people had no access to learning.

Before liberation, in North Korea not a single university was to be found; and there were only a few technicians and specialists. Consequently, when our people began to reconstruct our motherland following the liberation, the first difficulty they faced was the lack of cadres. And to overcome the situation special attention was paid to training our own cadres; efforts were concentrated upon turning out cadres who can run the country in all fields, political, economic, cultural.

With the liquidation of the old ruling mechanism of Japanese imperialism and the execution of all kinds of democratic reforms, our government completely wiped out the old enslavement educational system and instituted a popular, democratic educational system. As a result, the door to learning opened for the entire people, a path to the growth of popular education, national culture, science, and technique appeared. And the government adopted measures to remove speedily illiteracy, a legacy of Japanese imperialism, to raise the cultural level of the people, to introduce a compulsory educational system, and to rapidly train our own cadres.

But one stumbling-block after another emerged in our path.

We had to train cadres while building a new society, an economy, and a culture, standing face to face with the U.S. imperialists that occupy South Korea and amidst the sharp class struggle against the reactionaries and various class enemies within and without, who attempted to overthrow the people's power still in its

infancy—the people's power that came into being after the liberation.

We were short of competent personnel for training cadres. Nor did we have experience in managing institutes of higher learning, nor material means for it.

But repulsing all the machinations and ma-

Classes are over (at Kim Il Sung University)





Students of the Mechanical Engineering Faculty of the Hamheung Chemical Industry College in a workshop

noeuvres of the enemy and taking the concrete situation of the country into account, our government newly established and expanded primary, middle, and specialized schools in a nation-wide movement, and set up four institutes of higher learning including Kim Il Sung University in the first year after the liberation.

The principal line in training our own cadres was:

Firstly, we should train, on an extensive scale, new technicians and specialists of the working people origin that are loyal to the revolution and serve the people faithfully;

Secondly, the old intellectuals who had received education in the past were to be made to take a more active role in building a people's country, a new society.

In training cadres of the people who would serve faithfully the people, it was important to pave the way for the children of the workers and peasants to learning, including a university education. To this end, the government provided scholarships, textbooks and other school supplies to university and college students and created every favourable condition for their studies. At the same time, for those workers who had not received a systematic education but had been tempered in the revolutionary struggle and labour, preparatory schools for veterans and workers, preparatory courses, and

university special courses were set up to give them a higher education and train them into cadres. Then various training schools and short courses opened in Pyongyang and provincial seats for the functionaries on the job.

With the successful implementation of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic reforms, all the wealth of the country came under the people's control, the creative zeal of the people—masters of the country—enhanced, the economy grew rapidly, and the people accumulated experience in running schools. Then the state set up and expanded, under a plan, schools at all levels, institutes of higher learning included.

Thus, all the preparations were made for enforcing the compulsory primary education in 1950 throughout the country, and the network of middle schools and secondary specialized schools were extended on an extensive scale. The number of institutes of higher learning

grew to fifteen.

But the war launched by the U.S. imperialists hindered our work of training cadres. However, the state did not stop the work even during the difficult wartime envisaging the enormous programme of postwar rehabilitation and socialist construction.

Institutes of higher learning were removed to safer districts and schools were kept open. Then a great number of students were sent abroad.

A new development was to be noted in the work of training cadres as the nation started the postwar socialist construction.

An army of technicians and specialists were needed for rebuilding the devastated national economy, for laying a firm foundation of an independent national economy, for rapidly developing productive forces, and for carrying out the technical and cultural revolutions.

Therefore, even during the difficult postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction period, the government spared no efforts to rebuilding and extending institutes of higher learning and training cadres.

After the war the country's productive forces rapidly developed. Particularly, with the completion of socialist transformation of relations of production in 1958, a new upsurge was made in all fields of the national economy every year. The firm base of heavy industry was laid, and it aided light industry and socialist agriculture to

make swift progress. Thus, our country has been turned into a socialist industrial-agricultural country from a backward agrarian one.

It must be pointed out that the important task was to keep the work of training technical cadres in step with the rapidly developing productive forces.

Soon the compulsory middle school education was enforced. Moreover, to answer the practical requirements of the advancing society, the state reorganized the popular educational system: important measures were taken to link closely general education with technical education, education with productive labour, and theory with practice. And a task was also set forth of enforcing a compulsory 9-year technical schooling in the near future. Thus, in our country all middle school graduates without exception will receive a technical education for two to three years under the compulsory technical educational system in addition to general education.

After the technical school one would advance to the higher technical school and then to an institute of higher learning.

More institutes of higher learning have been built and expanded to turn out a greater number of technical personnel in conformity with the rapidly developing national economy.

It is of great importance to train technicians and specialists in a planned way according to the needs of the country for the growth of economy, science, and technique.

Technicians and specialists were trained for every field of the national economy. In this respect, special attention was directed to co-ordination of different branches of the national economy.

A large number of cadres were trained for machine-building, electric, chemical industries—the key branches of heavy industry—as well as for agriculture and light industry. Then cadres for the fields of public health, education, management, culture, and arts were trained.

At the same time higher technical education was closely combined with the work of training technicians and secondary specialists. Profound attention was paid to the work of training scientists and technicians well versed in modern sciences and technology.

In our country institutes of higher learning give courses of four to six years. Every institute maintains a postgraduate school, an institute for doctorate degree, and various research institutes.

Mention must be made of the spare-time school, where one can study while working. Since the liberation correspondence courses and evening schools are offered for the working people so that they can receive a higher education. And a large number of excellent technicians and specialists have been trained through these courses.

From 1960, engineering institutes were set up in major factories and mills so that the working people can receive a higher education without leaving their jobs.

Being attached to factories, these schools, called factory colleges, are the most effective schools for the students to receive education closely connected with production.

Those veteran workers who have a secondary schooling go to such colleges. Therefore, they can easily introduce what they learn in school into production and play a leading role both in technical management and technical innovation.

Such spare-time factory colleges have many



Students of the Pyongyang Drama and Film College are "shooting" pictures to see how they are doing

At a lab of the Sericulture Department of the Wonsan Agricultural College



superior aspects not only in training workers into engineers but also in accelerating the technical revolution.

In making university and college students master up-to-date scientific knowledge and technology and skilfully apply them to practice, great efforts are directed to thoroughly establishing our national identity in education and scientific researches. It has been emphasized that in learning modern sciences and technology students must have a firm grasp of universal principles of sciences and technology and of experience of foreign countries so as to creatively apply and develop them according to the prevailing conditions of our country. Here, the trend of swallowing the experience of other countries whole is shunned outright.

We have gained considerable experience in making the students learn sciences and technology so as to cultivate their abilities for exploiting the country's natural resources and developing techniques based on our own raw material sources.

Besides, we pay great attention to educating them in patriotism and to making them form a

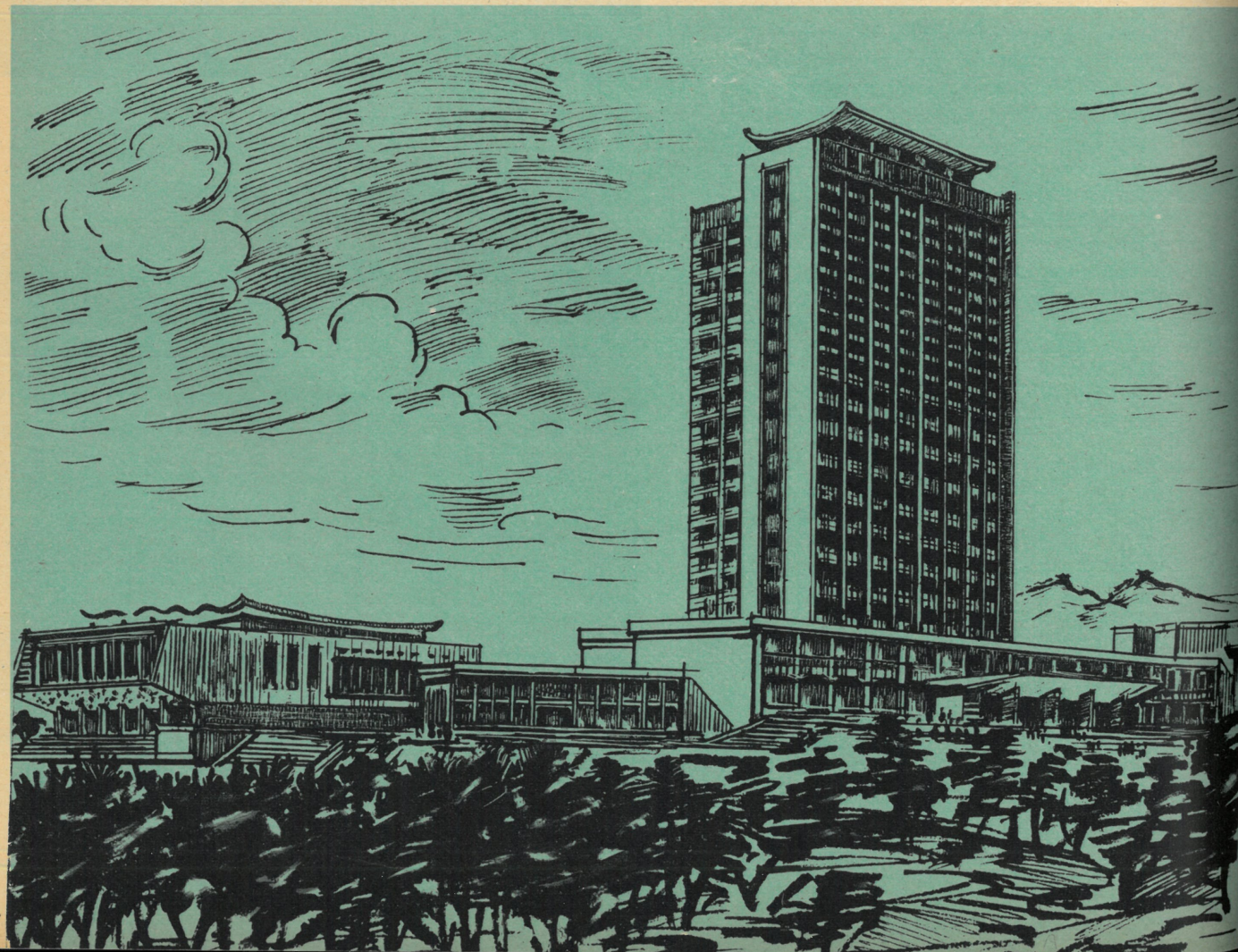
scientific world outlook. Efforts are also being made to cultivate their revolutionary spirit to make them fight resolutely against imperialism and colonialism and the class enemy.

Now in our country a large number of students are studying in more than 90 institutes of higher learning, and about 290,000 technicians and specialists are working in all fields of the national economy. And we have an army of our own cadres who are capable of managing and developing our firm independent national economy.

Today the Korean people are in the midst of the Seven-Year Plan. When the plan is completed, our country will turn into an industrial one equipped with a modern, powerful heavy industry, a light industry and advanced socialist agriculture. Then science and technology will witness big strides.

In order to accelerate socialist construction and materialize the national aspiration for reunification of the country, we will continuously enlarge the ranks of our cadres, more able and competent.

A sketch of the planned school building No. 2 of Kim Il Sung University



Korea's Secondary Technical Schooling

KIM GYE HYUK

WHEN Korea was under Japanese rule, there was hardly any chance for Korean youths to secure a technical education. Then, only a few technical schools were in Korea, and these schools were exclusively for training assistants for Japanese technicians.

However, after liberation, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government adopted a policy of training cadres and technical personnel of our own that will be needed in socialist construction and in building an independent national economy.

A popular educational system has been established with primary, middle, higher technical schools, colleges, univer-

sities and postgraduate courses being the principle ones. Today the total school enrolment is about one-fourth of the population.

There was a reorganization of school education after the ceasefire in the light of the new situation created in socialist construction. Particularly important was the establishment of a new secondary technical schooling with the technical and higher technical schools.

Until the reform of the educational system, the secondary general schooling covered the four-year primary, three-year junior, and three-year senior middle schools. Then there were one- to two-year short

courses for training skilled workers, three- to four-year secondary specialized schools to turn out secondary specialists and two-year higher specialized schools to train junior engineers.

However, both the senior middle schools and specialized schools were not without shortcomings, that is, the former with emphasis on general education failed to give the students a technical education while the latter could not give sufficient basic knowledge of modern science. Thus both schools became unsuitable to training competent workers and technical personnel that the country needed for socialist construction. In short, it was unreasonable to draw a line so distinct between general education and specialized training when the whole country was up to building a new life. It should also be noted that such educational system, to start with, came from antagonism between the exploiting and exploited classes, between manual and mental labour, and from the outdated system of division of labour of the exploiting class society.

The new circumstances demanded our educational system to get rid of all such shortcomings. Hence the new educational system.

Today the country's secondary educational system calls for a four-year primary school, a three-year middle school, a two- to three-year technical school, and a two-year higher technical school.

The new technical schools not only give the students a general education but also a technic-

At the higher agricultural school in Panmoon





At the workshop of the Kaesong Higher Mechanical-engineering School

al training to turn out skilled workers, technicians, and secondary specialists. At the same time, these schools prepare the students for higher schools—college and university.

Today at the technical schools, junior middle school graduates receive a secondary general education and acquire more than one skill. Then the graduates of these schools advance to the higher technical schools, where they receive more general education and acquire a higher technique to become technicians and secondary specialists upon graduation.

This is well reflected in curriculums. The ratio between general and technical subjects was 92.5:7.5 in senior middle schools, and 27.6:72.4 in technical schools in the past. But in 1964, the ratio was 50.6:49.4 in technical and higher technical schools, thus keeping a correct balance between general and technical subjects.

It is expected that in the 1965-66 school year new three-year technical schools will come into being, where students will receive further

and university.

Thanks to the most reasonable combination of general and technical education, the secondary technical schools bring about a happy balance of theory and practice. The students are educated through productive labour, they are equipped with modern scientific knowledge and a communist outlook.

The combination of school life with reality, education with productive labour in the technical and higher technical schools is realized in the main through study, particularly through practical training and various circles.

To bring the school work close to the reality, technical data are amply included in the class work. And this makes the students learn more easily technical and general subjects and creatively apply them to production.

Our experience has proved that when basic technical subjects were taught in ordinary schools, it was only limited to teaching scientific theory and explaining different phenomena.

But, under the new technical educational system, general education is thoroughly combined with technical education, and the teachers can make the students learn more fully general subjects, such as mathe-

matics, physics, and chemistry, how to apply natural principles to production and the way of serving the growth of the national economy.

To this end, much attention is directed to curriculums.

The general subjects include Marxism-Leninism, history, economics, geography, Korean and foreign languages; basic courses in technique cover mathematics, physics, chemistry, and biology; then for practical courses there are drafting, mechanics, engineering, etc.

In order to bring up the students into persons all-roundly developed with knowledge, virtue and sound body, such subjects as physical training and music are not neglected.

General subjects are taught every year in addition to basic technical subjects.

The field training takes a most important place in combining school with reality, education with productive labour. Students of technical schools become skilled workers of 4th or 5th grade thanks to the field training. And the agricultural schools arrange the field training for the students in their schools and in farms so as to make them acquire technique and skill. Higher technical school students go through two sets of field training—the first and second specializations.

In his own specialized field a

higher technical school student possessing theories of basic subjects and having studied some specialized subjects, can get a higher skill grade—5th or 6th—than the technical school students. Besides, he gets a general idea about the factory and about his own domain.

The field training for the second specialization takes place before the students' graduation. In this way, the students who have mastered their specialized subjects, prepare themselves to get technique and skill what technicians should have so that they can organize production and give technical guidance to others.

For agricultural and higher agricultural school students a modern experimental farm is organized in every three or four counties where they can have the field training in actual farming work and stock breeding for two to three weeks every year.

In our country special attention is directed to local conditions, economic and geographical, in setting up schools and training technical cadres.

What kinds of schools are to be built and how many technicians and secondary specialists are to be turned out, are defined in accordance with the objective requirements rising in the advancement of the na-

tional economy. The technical schools are divided into 21 departments, such as, metal, engineering, electric, chemistry, geology and mining, printing, railway, textile, construction, agricultural, farm-machine, and fisheries. The higher technical schools have 94 courses.

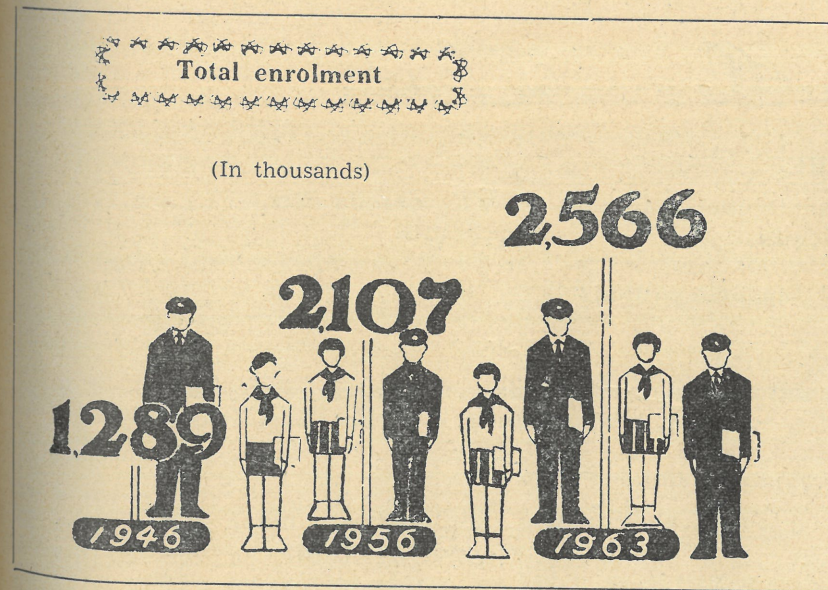
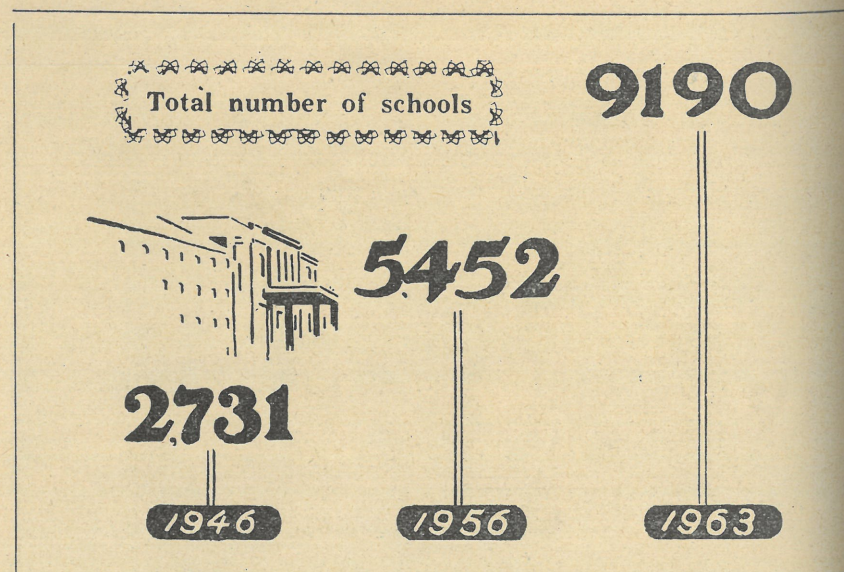
Such schools are set up in every corner of the country to make all students attend school from home.

There are in the country more than 1,200 technical schools with the enrollment of over 327,000—four to five schools for every county, or a school for every three to four ri (the lowest administrative unit). There are 466 higher technical schools embracing more than 145,000 students, one or two schools for every county.

In the main technical and higher technical schools specializing in industry, architecture, transport, public health, and political economy are set up in provincial seats and workers' settlements. And there will be more agricultural schools in farming areas. All these schools will help eliminate difference between town and country, between industry and agriculture. And in our country the technical and cultural revolutions are progressing successfully toward communism.

For those who are working, the country maintains an educational system of studying while working. There are many spare-time technical and higher technical schools attached to factories. In addition to them, correspondence courses and courses for preparing examinations for licenses of technicians and secondary specialists are available for workers.

To put into effect the nine to ten-year compulsory technical education in a few years, preparations are successfully pushed ahead on the basis of the development already made in the secondary technical schooling.





A LETTER

"Soon I shall be gone. But I feel a sense of satisfaction. I have worked and fought for restoration of the fatherland, for prosperity and happiness of the 30 million of our people and their posterity, and for the future of our two children in particular. I am sure, your unshakable determination will live today and tomorrow, and forever.

"Please, take good care of our two children. I am sure what I have gone through for them will not be in vain."

This is a passage from one of several letters displayed in Hall No. 7 in the Museum of the Korean Revolution, letters written by Comrade Ri Je Soon, a

staunch revolutionary fighter, to his wife, Choi Chai Ryun, just before the Japanese slaughters executed him.

Comrade Ri Je Soon guided branches of the Association for Restoration of the Fatherland, which Comrade Kim Il Sung had set up in the 1930s. And he inspired the masses of the people to the anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle.

It was through him that political agitators of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army penetrated into the country, and materials, information, and persons from the country reached the Army.

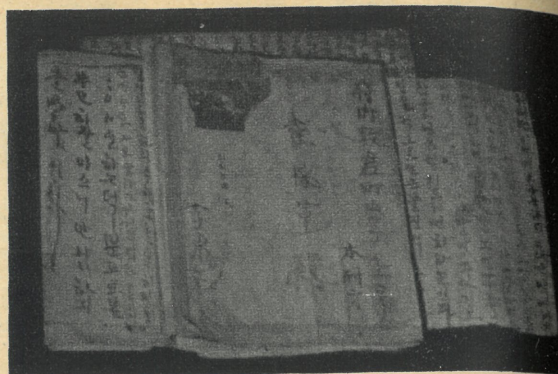
He also carried out difficult and important revolutionary

tasks of recruiting new members for the partisan units, collecting contributions, purchasing ammunition, punishing running dogs of Japanese imperialism, and of reconnoitering the enemy's movements.

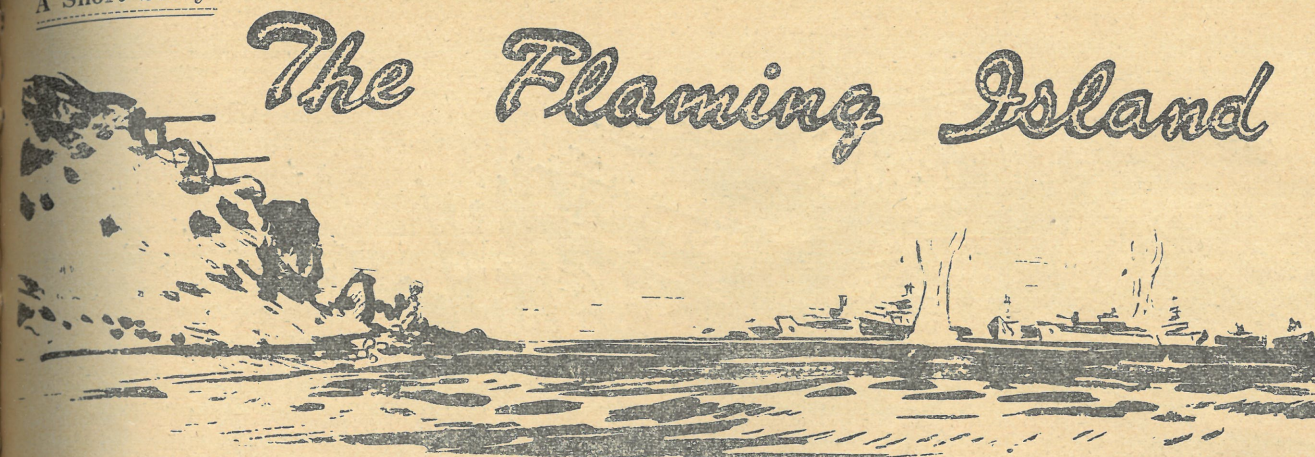
He was arrested by the Japanese police in 1937. But no savage torture could halt his struggle.

Even in court he encouraged his comrades with stirring words. The day surely would come when the enemy would be put in the dock.

Today his letters boundlessly impress the visitors to the museum, educating them in ardent patriotism and indomitable revolutionary spirit.



A Short Story



HWANG KUN

It was late hours of September 12, 1950. Kim Myung Hi — a naval signal girl — and her two fresh recruits were heading for Wolmi Island. They were just assigned to the Ri Tai Hoon coastal battery company.

The car had dropped them at the base and now they were on their way, on foot, to the company base. Bombs and shells kept popping all around in the burning Inchon. Three girls had to hit the ground almost at every two steps.

Low-flying enemy planes were directly over their heads. You could hear bombs swishing through the air. Then the burning city, its air stinking with powder, made them almost suffocate.

It seemed not a thing stood intact on the island, not a building, not even a tree was there. The whole island was remade with bomb craters and mounds. The three girls—now they were crawling—made their way from one mound to the other avoiding the bomb craters. Enemy boats off the island kept thundering, lighting the night sky with eerie blazes. Numerous flare bombs were floating over the island illuminating every corner of the island—it was light as noonday. Then machineguns kept barking all the time.

Things were so tense that the girls had no time to look for ditches. And a little mound of dirt provided them with a shelter, under which they had to hit the ground. But they did reach the company base, with their small hearts pounding harder than ever.

The company commander greeted them. He looked so unruffled that you would think you were not on Wolmi Island. All he said was, "it must have been a very tough going. But you are here. We all will do our parts well." Soon he led the girls to the communication centre—a fox-hole. But the girls were far from being calm yet.

Day was worse than night. The island was a centre of earthquake all day long.

Big enemy guns on the boats raised their ugly mouths, air planes darkened the sky. There was no letout in bombing and bombardment. Pillars of dust were so many and so high, even the sun looked dim.

Now the enemy planes dumped gasoline drums. What branches there had been on the trees burned away, stones were on fire.

A small island of this land was scorched again and again—she was whipped, torn, turned upside down by the savage enemy. And many men of our coastal battery company were wounded, then many died.

Perhaps, it is because Myung Hi and her companion were used to the place by now. But the feeling of being part of our fighting men emboldened them, and they were no more fearful.

As she thought of our men fighting out there in this hellish outburst, Myung Hi's eyes were watered. The men were now without jackets, no, their uniforms were all in shreds. The torn underwear revealed sand planted and blood soaked skins. Men stayed by the gun. It seemed they all had forgotten sleep and food. Whenever there was a moment, they rebuilt and reinforced the crumbled trenches from the shock of the gun, and carried the wounded to send to the rear.

Ri Tai Hoon, company commander, kept his angry eyes on the sea like an angry tiger. His uniform was almost gone. His tightly set lips and his wide forehead spoke of him being a man of firm will. His face was dusk-covered, blood was oozing from his shoulders. Maybe the presence of such commander is also a great inspiration to the men, whose militant spirit and loyalty knew no bound, Myung Hi thought.

In the rains of enemy bombs and shells he



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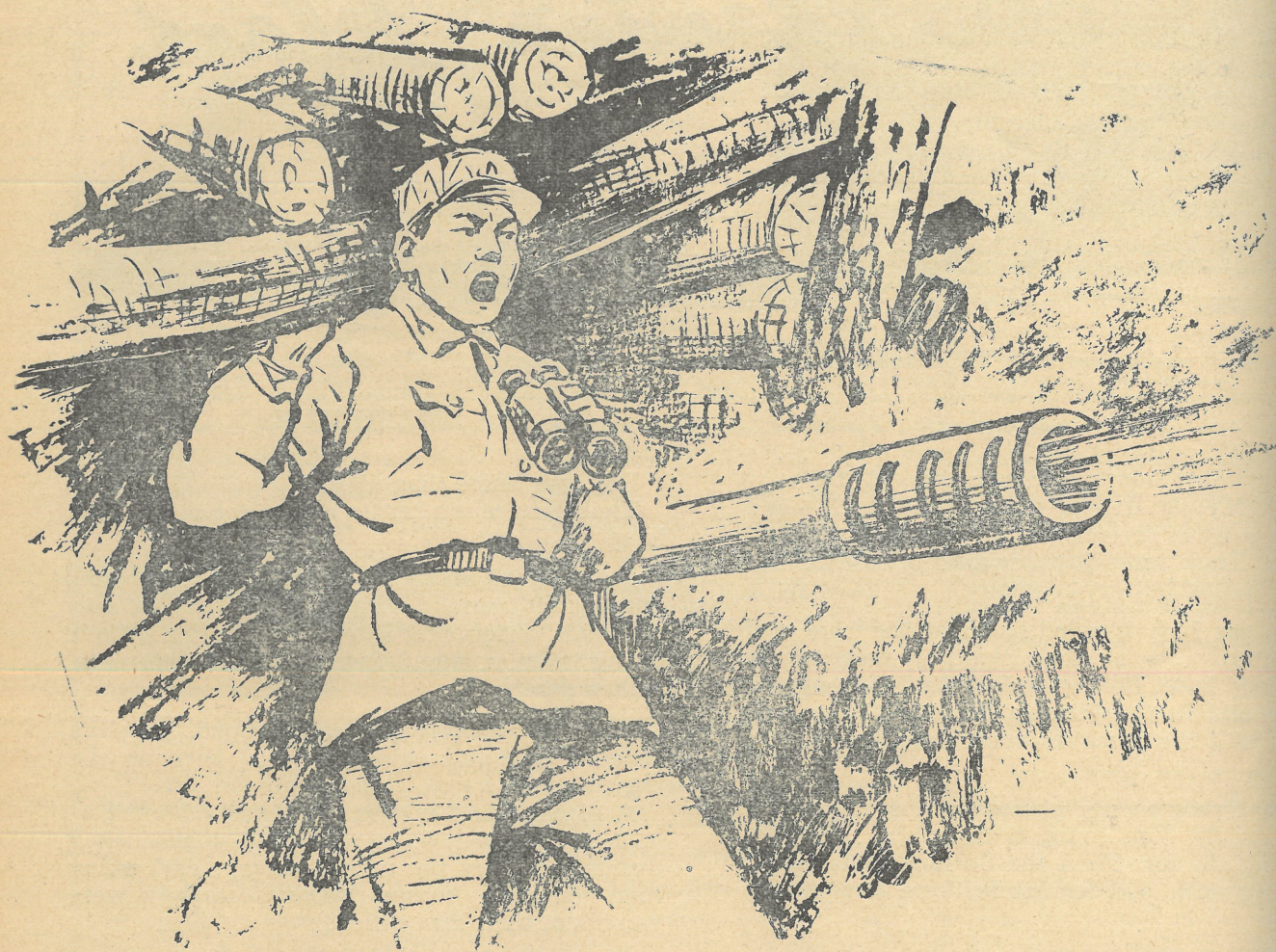
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hopped from one trench to the other and directed the men. Then he himself took an aim at the enemy. Sometimes he rebuilt the ruined trenches and camouflaged them. He buried, saying little, the men who fell; he personally saw to it that the wounded are sent to the rear.

Every time the wounded protested: "No, I don't want to go. I'm still good. I can knock off a few more bastards yet!" But the company commander was no less stubborn. "That's enough now. I can understand how you feel, but did you ever think what inconvenience you might cause to others if you stay here?"

The company commander made the wounded go. And, as the men were being carried away through the trenches, he stood there and watched them until the gun smoke barred his view. When they were gone, he went directly to his gun position without even looking over other men, as if he wanted to hide his feelings from them.

It was towards the evening.

For a change, the sky was clear as the enemy planes disappeared, and the cook went down to

the sea. He wanted to prepare something for the men.

The enemy shelling surprised them? Perhaps! But a few fish were floating — not quite dead — on the surface.

Suddenly a bomb blasted when the cook got to the water and he sank to the ground. Someone made a sharp cry. The company commander turned around at the cry. His eyes followed to the sea. As if electrified, he jumped out the trench and rushed to where the cook was lying.

When he found a half-crushed rock he put down the man against it and looked over his wound. The commander put his hand on the man's heart, which had stopped beating already. Carrying the body on his back, he headed for the trench. The enemy sent another shell, but it fell short of its target to send up a high water pillar. After burying him, the company commander resumed his gun repairing. Not a word did he breathe for a long time.

All this Myung Hi saw. Now, she felt she had found out why the men were so united more

than ever around the commander, as the battle became more savage and as their number became smaller.

The men did not have even a moment of rest for two days and nights. If there was a moment to catch their breath, they rebuilt the trenches and dugged more passages, or repaired the guns.

Around eleven in the morning of September 13, the enemy stopped the bombing and shelling which they had been at since the 10th. Now the enemy were coming in. They were to try to put their men on the island.

Our men soaking in dust were busy in carrying shells and firing the guns. The whole sea was covered with white pillars.

But the enemy were moving in with landing boats in the front and cruisers and destroyers covering them. Altogether some 300 enemy ships!

The armada on the rough sea and falling shells—the scene was not without awe to the signal girls. They heard signals of two or three direct hits. But they could not see clearly ships going down. Their hatred for the enemy knew no limit.

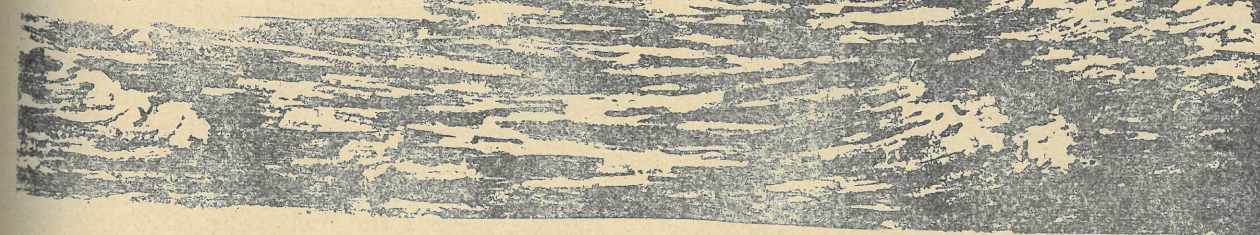
It was around noon. At last an enemy destroyer began to emit black smoke. Before long, it seemed, the whole sea was wrapped in darkness. Yet, the girls could see the enemy ship turning its bow and starting to flee.

Our men were elated at the sight. About ten minutes later, two more enemy ships—again destroyers—began to flee burning. Now even tears were in our men's eyes. Some one said: "You, bastards. That's what you'll get!"

Ri Tai Hoon, company commander, in an excited voice, shouted to make himself heard in the turmoil. "Myung Hi, send in a report."

Their spirit dampened, the enemy stopped the moving-in, but resumed the shelling. Then in a flash the sky over the island was filled with enemy planes.

The battle lasted until four o'clock in the afternoon with no sign of letting-off. Many of the enemy ships limping and emitting black smoke ran out to the sea.



By the nightfall there was a commendatory message to our men from the Commander on the front. How could one describe the joy that our men felt!

The burning eyes of Ri Tai Hoon were on Myung Hi, but he seemed his words were limited, only he kept blinking in an awkward manner.

Myung Hi had another glance of Tai Hoon and his men. She told herself: How precious they are, everyone of them. Their faces were smeared with sweat and dust, their undershirts and their trousers were in rags. Many were bleeding. But how wonderful they are. Even death would not be so fearful to her if she is with them.

But the enemy did considerable damage to our people in the day's battle. Many were wounded and killed. Then two guns were completely destroyed.

Early dawn a carload of ammunition arrived. They learned that there had been two trucks, but the enemy got one of them on the way. No one was sure if the truck would make a safe return trip.

The enemy's firing started at 7:00 on the 14th. Around one in the afternoon the enemy began to attempt to land again.

Our men, who had sunk or damaged thirteen enemy ships the day before, again sent six of them to the bottom of the sea. They foiled the enemy's second attempt to land.

But there was only one gun left for our men, and ammunition was getting short, too. Then there were only a few men now. Yet, Ri Tai Hoon was calm as ever. He praised his men for their fight of the past two days though they were so greatly outnumbered. They allowed

not a single enemy to land. And he added: Think of all the damage we caused to the enemy. He was confident as ever.

There were only a few men left, but their morale was high as ever after the company commander, and it seemed every one knew what he should do to the last.

Myung Hi's fingers were on her wireless keys.

"Eight men at present. One gun. Hurry with ammunition."

She repeated the same message three times until late evening. An answer came.

"Your position important. Be brave. Delay enemy landing, even one hour, one minute. Ammunition on way."

By dawn, Myung Hi received another message from Headquarters. It was an order. "All wireless operators, return immediately."

Myung Hi knew she must relay the order to the two girls with whom she came. But she wondered what she should do. No matter how hard she thought, she just could not bear the thought of "quitting" in the middle of the battle and bidding goodbye to her fighting friends. Saying goodbye—even the mere thought of it broke her heart. Particularly, with Tai Hoon. To her, it seemed, he was burning inside and outside with hatred for the enemy, and she just could not erase, even she wanted, his image. She felt so close to him.

She knew what Headquarters was intending. In the light of the urgency of the situation it wanted to save as many lives as possible.

But she said to herself. So long as they fight at the risk of their lives, I should remain with them. That is the noblest job for me. Of course, she had been thinking in this way for some time, but she only renewed her resolve.

Perhaps, in her life, there had been no moment so urgent and important like this—perhaps there never will be, either—but this was the moment, she knew, for the biggest decision. The moment could become one that would make her regret for the rest of her life, her life not worthy.

Reports will have to be made on the enemy; the company must contact with Headquarters, reinforcement must come to them. I should not desert them. More than that. The story of the fighting coastal battery company members has to be told to the people. She kept pondering. She was sure. At this crucial moment, no one—not excluding the fighting men themselves on the island and Headquarters—would think of what is going on here, the fate of these men, without the sense of the greatest responsibility.

Before giving the order to the girls Myung Hi sent a message. Her heart seemed shivering and her fingers trembled.

"Request Wireless No. 1 remain behind. Authorize Wireless No. 1 remain and report."

She waited for the answer, but none came. Now she could lose no more time in telling the order she had received to the girls. She turned to the girls and told them about the order. Then she dispatched another message.

"Request Wireless No. 1 remain here and report on the enemy and our men to the last. Authorization urgent."

At last there was an answer. It said that wireless operator No. 1 was authorized to remain!

The two girls were about to leave. Myung Hi held the girls by the hands and told them tenderly, "Be careful!"

The girls did not want to go. But that was the order. They went around to say goodbye to every man before they left.

In the darkness Myung Hi, outside the crumbled trench, watched the girls go. On this night, too, the city of Inchon was a sea of flames. When the girls disappeared from her view, tears came to her eyes. She could not tell why, for sure. Yet, at the same time, a sense of serenity and happiness warmed her heart. The girls' words were still ringing in her eyes.

"Take good care of yourself, Myung Hi!" "I'll be alright. You girls had better be careful."

"We'll be seeing you!"

"Of course! Good fight!"

"The same to you, Myung Hi."

She returned to the trench to find Tai Hoon sitting by the wireless table. He looked grim more than ever. In a real resonant voice he asked why she did not go with the other girls. She did not know for a moment what to answer.

"There was an order."

"An order? But, I don't think there will be much for you to send messages."

"Why not? You are fighting, and all your men are fighting, aren't you?"

"I don't think I quite understand what you're thinking. But, just the same, thanks a lot."

His words were almost lost in whispering as he turned his intense eyes from her to the sea. It seemed he wanted to say a lot. But, as if he were trying to shield his crowding heart and emotions, he left the trench in slow, determined steps.

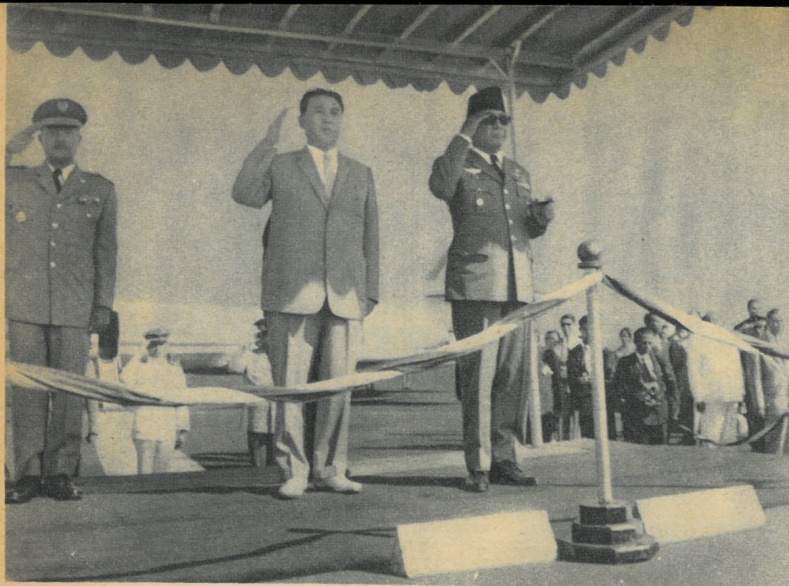
Now she was all alone. Suddenly her mind was in a whirlpool. Yet, she was far from regretting what she had decided.

(To be continued)

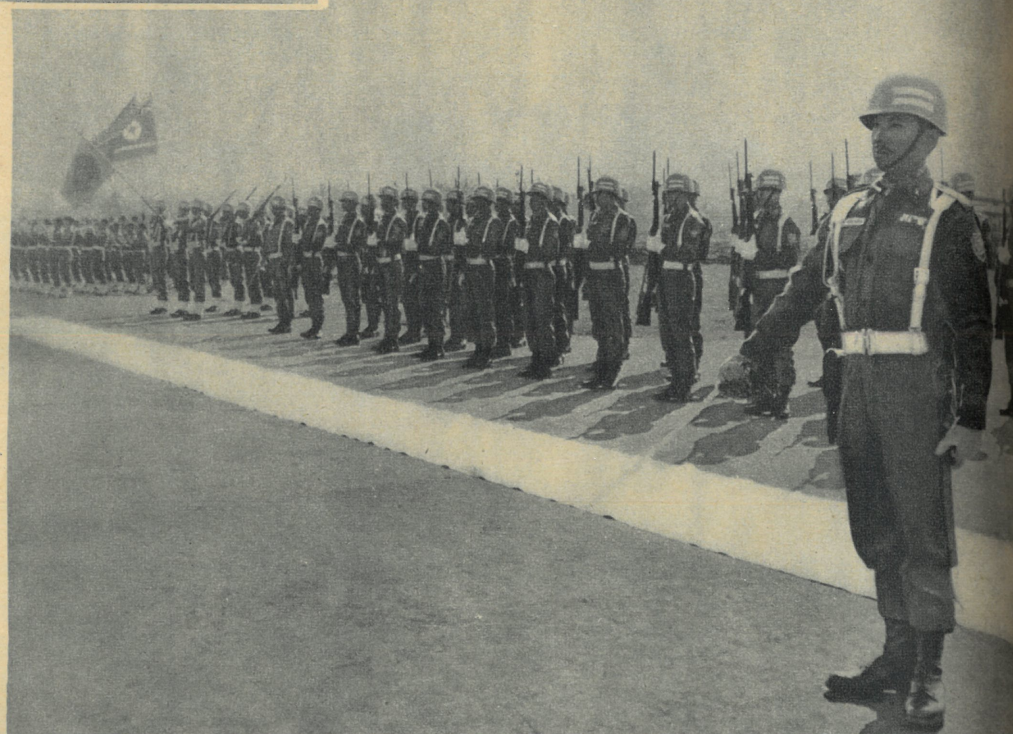
A LANDMARK IN KOREA-INDONESIA FRIENDSHIP AND SOLIDARITY

Premier Kim Il Sung is greeted by President Sukarno at Djakarta airport

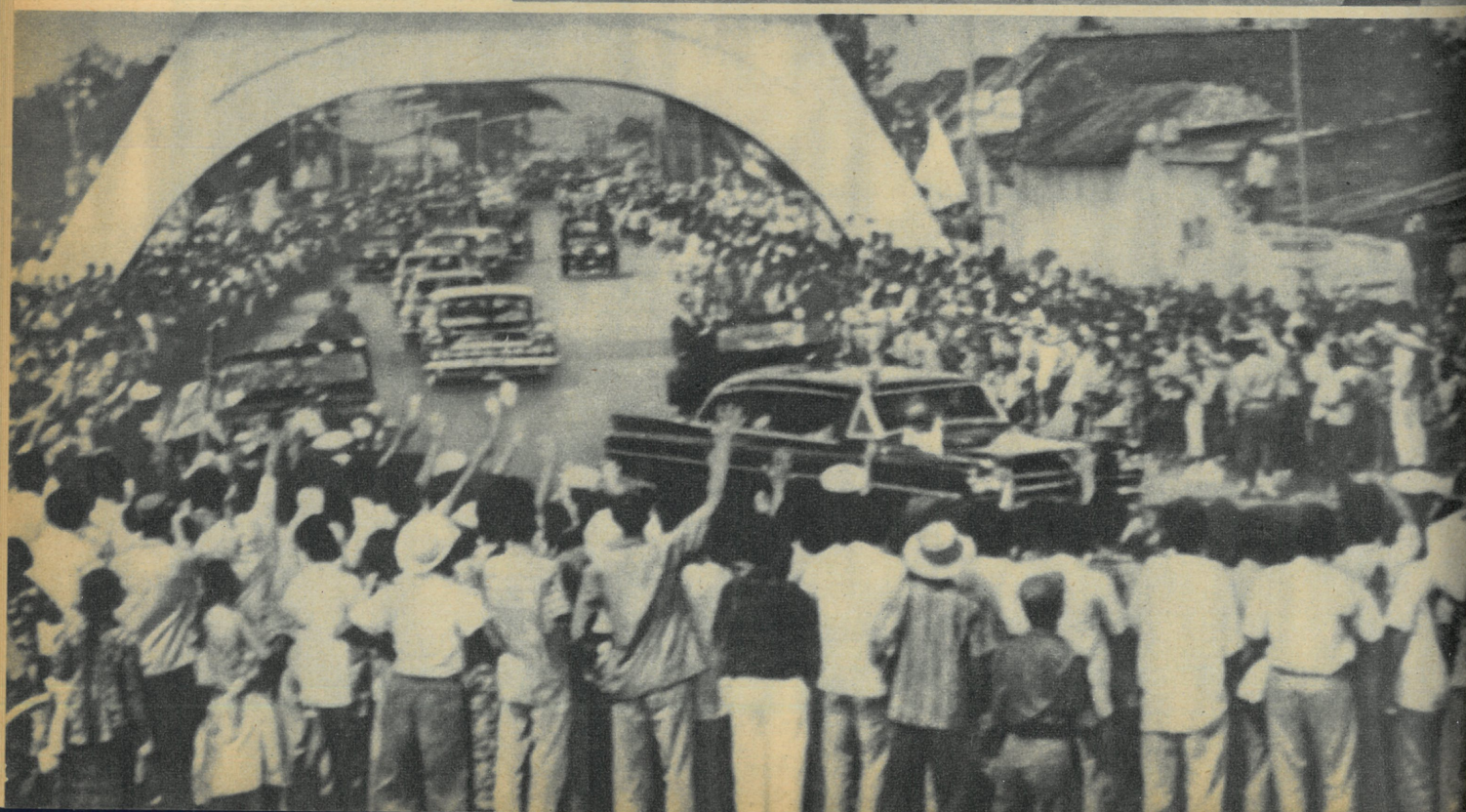




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→
Premier Kim Il Sung
accompanied by President
Sukarno reviewing the
guard of honour



Citizens of Djakarta
warmly welcoming Pre-
mier Kim Il Sung



COMRADE KIM IL SUNG, Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at the invitation of President Sukarno of the Indonesian Republic, paid a state visit to Indonesia between April 10 and 15, 1965. On April 18-19, Premier Kim Il Sung attended the tenth anniversary celebrations of the "Bandung Conference", the first Afro-Asian conference.

Premier Kim Il Sung was accompanied by Vice-Premier Kim Kwang Hyup, Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul and his wife, Chairman of the State Light Industry Commission Rim Ke Chul, Councillor of the Cabinet Chai Hi Jung, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Huh

Dam, Korean Ambassador to Indonesia Pak Wang Sup, and others.

The recent visit of Premier Kim Il Sung to Indonesia was an event of epoch-making significance in further consolidating the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Indonesian peoples in their struggle for the common cause and in strengthening and developing relations of cooperation between the two countries. Though far off from each other geographically, there exists warm friendship and fraternity between the peoples of the two countries. In the past both peoples suffered imperialist oppression, and today they are fighting against the common enemy. The peoples and governments of the two countries support and encourage each other in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Of late, Korea-Indonesia friendship is being consolidated and developed. Particularly important in this respect was President Sukarno's visit to Korea last year—a great step to the promotion of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The visit to Korea of President Sukarno, the national hero of Indonesia and an outstanding fighter against imperialism, has left indelible impressions upon the minds of our people.

Now Premier Kim Il Sung crossed this very bridge of friendship to Indonesia.

During their stay in Indonesia Premier Kim Il Sung and his party were accorded the warmest welcome and hearty hospitality by President Sukarno and the Indonesian Government and people. The Indonesians everywhere, in cities and villages, most enthusiastically cheered and welcomed the Korean people's goodwill mission. And everywhere the flowers of friendship bloomed.

In Djakarta, in Bogor, everywhere, huge crowds in their holiday best hailed "Long live Premier Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Korean-Indonesian friendship!" Then the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" was heard.

The Indonesian people expressed unbounded confidence in and respect to Premier Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader of the Korean people, as the closest friend and comrade-in-arms of President Sukarno and the Indonesian people, as one of the outstanding leaders of the



Premier Kim Il Sung responding to the welcoming crowds in Djakarta

new emerging forces in Asia and Africa.

President Sukarno decorated Premier Kim Il Sung with the highest honour of Indonesia; Indonesian University conferred the title of honorary degree of doctor of technology on him.

Such an enthusiastic welcome and cordial hospitality was an expression of the deepest amity of President Sukarno and the entire Indonesian people towards Premier Kim Il Sung and the Korean people.

The Korean people feel deep gratitude and stronger friendly feelings to President Sukarno, the Indonesian Government, and the entire Indonesian people for such an enthusiastic welcome they extended to Premier Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader of the Korean people, and for such a warm friendship towards the Korean people.

The Korean people also express heartfelt thanks to the governments of the Chinese People's Republic and the Union of Burma for the cordial reception they accorded to Premier Kim Il Sung and his party during their stopovers.

With his state visit to Indonesia and participation in the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the Bandung Conference, Premier Kim Il Sung did much to the further streng-



Amidst the warm welcome of citizens of Djakarta, Premier Kim Il Sung arrives at the Guest House

An Indonesian Pioneer putting a Pioneer's tie around the neck of Premier Kim Il Sung in front of the West Java Provincial Government building



thening of the growing friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Indonesia and to reinforcing and developing the militant solidarity, friendship, and cooperation among the new emerging forces in Asia and Africa firmly linked with the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

During his stay in Indonesia Premier Kim Il Sung conveyed the Korean people's friendship towards the Indonesian people and expressed full support for the struggle of the Indonesian people against imperialism and for the consolidation of national independence, and for their country's independent development.

Premier Kim Il Sung and President Sukarno held talks on international developments of mutual concern and subsequently issued a Korea-Indonesia joint statement.

The statement reiterated the stands of the two peoples who have the common desire and aspiration. The Korean people most warmly support and welcome the statement.

In the joint statement Premier Kim Il Sung stressed again his unqualified support to the stand of the Indonesian Government and its people against "Malaysia", a neo-colonialist tool of the imperialists. He also expressed his warm praise for the bold and courageous decisions of President Sukarno on Indonesia's withdrawal from the United Nations.

Premier Kim Il Sung is awarded the Order of the Indonesian Republic, First Class, the highest honour of the Republic of Indonesia



President Sukarno expressed full support and militant solidarity with the Government and people of the D.P.R.K. in their struggle for an early peaceful unification, asserting that the U.S. and all other foreign troops should withdraw from South Korea so that the Korean people themselves may achieve Korea's unification without outside interference.

This is a demonstration of unbreakable solidarity and determination of the peoples of the two countries who have been firmly supporting and encouraging each other in the common

Accompanied by President Sukarno Premier Kim Il Sung attends the welcome meeting of youth and students in Bogor



Premier Kim Il Sung is warmly cheered everywhere he visited in Indonesia





Premier Kim Il Sung and President Sukarno held talks at the Bogor Palace

Premier Kim Il Sung and President Sukarno at the Bogor Palace



struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for safeguarding and consolidating the country's independence.

In the joint statement the two leaders voiced firm solidarity with the Asian and African peoples in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence and freedom. Particularly, they strongly denounced the frantic U.S. imperialist schemes in Vietnam for escalation of war. They stated that the only way to settle the Vietnamese question is for the United States to stop aggression on Vietnam, withdraw its troops, and to remove its military bases from South Vietnam. This is a clear-cut manifestation of the resolute stand of both governments and the firm and immovable resolve of the two peoples who have always actively supported and encouraged the struggle of the Asian and African peoples and other revolutionary peoples of the world against imperialism and colonialism and expressed firm solidarity with them.

During the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the Bandung Conference, Premier Kim Il Sung met and held friendly talks with Premier Chou En-lai of the Chinese People's Republic, Premier Pham Van Dong of the Vietnam Democratic Republic, Prince Sihanouk, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, Chairman Souphanouvong of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat, Premier Azahari of the Revolutionary Government of North

Kalimantan, and many other Asian and African government heads and leaders.

During his sojourn, Premier Kim Il Sung extended his positive support to the struggle of the Asian and African peoples for national liberation and freedom, consolidation of independence, and for building a new life. Moreover, he expressed his active support to President Sukarno's suggestion for convening a conference of all new emerging forces of the world (CONEFO) in the near future.

The government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have always extended positive support to the fighting Vietnamese, Laotian, and North Kalimantan peoples. They also have always expressed militant solidarity with the righteous struggle of the Asian and African peoples who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism.

During the stay of Premier Kim Il Sung in Indonesia, President Sukarno and the Indonesian people, warmly congratulating the Korean people on their successes and achievements in socialist construction, extended full support to and solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the country's unification without outside interference.

In his speech President Sukarno said that because the Korean people have built up a firm independent national economy under the correct leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, they are free from alien influences politically and

Premier Kim Il Sung accompanied by President Sukarno inspecting the Bogor botanical garden





Premier Kim Il Sung arrived in Bandung where he attended the third session of the Indonesian Provisional People's Consultative Assembly opened on that day



↑
←
Premier Kim Il Sung at the I.P.P.C.A. and the Assembly Hall



economically, and that he saw with his own eyes "the enormous achievements in Korea which amaze the world."

The recent visit of Premier Kim Il Sung to Indonesia was a clear demonstration of the ever growing friendship and solidarity between our country and Indonesia, between the peoples of



Premier Kim Il Sung and President Sukarno congratulated the successful performance of the Indonesian artists

our country and Asian and African countries. During the past decade after the historic Bandung Conference, numerous Asian and African countries have attained national independence, and anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle has been mounting.

This signifies a great victory of the "Idea of Bandung" and a demonstration of its vitality.

With their positions markedly weakened in Asia and Africa, today the aggressive forces of U.S.-led imperialism are working desperately to restore their lost positions in Asia and Africa and to block the people's struggle for national liberation and freedom and for consolidating independence and building up a new life.

Washington is doing everything to extend the war in Indochina by stepping up the criminal war on the South Vietnamese people and military attacks on North Vietnam and by intensifying its armed intervention in Laos.

The imperialists and colonialists led by U.S. imperialism continue to intensify their hostilities against the Indonesian people and the Cambodian people and are suppressing by force the people's struggles for independence and freedom in the Congo (Leopoldville), Angola, Oman, South Yemen, and in other parts of the

Korean and Indonesian singers after their performances at the Bogor Palace





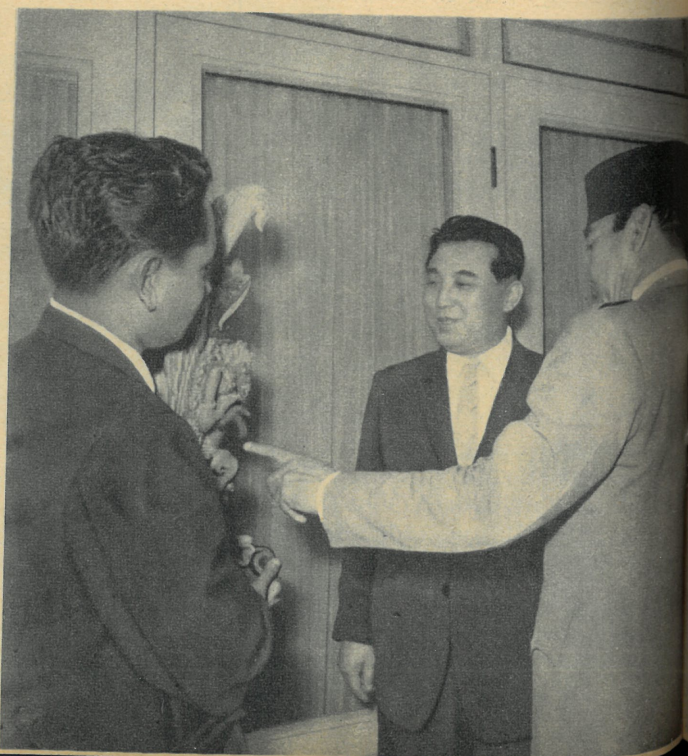
Premier Kim Il Sung and President Sukarno affixing signatures to the Korea-Indonesia joint statement

world. And the peace and security in Asia and Africa are gravely menaced because of these adventurist machinations of the imperialists and colonialists. Therefore, reality demands the peoples in these areas to pool their strength and wisdom all the more and increase mutual support and cooperation in the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle.

That is why all leaders and delegates of Asian and African countries who attended the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the Bandung Conference underscored the necessity of carrying forward and developing the "Bandung Spirit." They all expressed the desire and determination to further expand and develop solidarity and relations of friendship and

On the morning of April 15 President Sukarno called on Premier Kim Il Sung to extend best wishes on the occasion of Premier Kim Il Sung's 53rd birthday

Premier Kim Il Sung was awarded an honorary degree of doctor in technology at Indonesian University



cooperation among the new-born independent countries and the peoples of the new emerging forces in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the consolidation of national independence and the building of rich and powerful independent states.

Premier Kim Il Sung's state visit to Indonesia and his participation in the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the Bandung Conference constitute a great contribution to the strengthening of friendship, unity, and militant solidarity of the Asian and African peoples. The Korean people will rein-

↑ Premier Kim Il Sung and Comrade D.N. Aidit, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party, exchanged views on matters of common concern

Premier Kim Il Sung delivered at the Academy of Social Science "Aliarcham" a lecture "On Socialist Construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Revolution in South Korea"

Right: Premier Kim Il Sung on the platform
Bottom: Listeners welcoming Premier Kim Il Sung's lecture





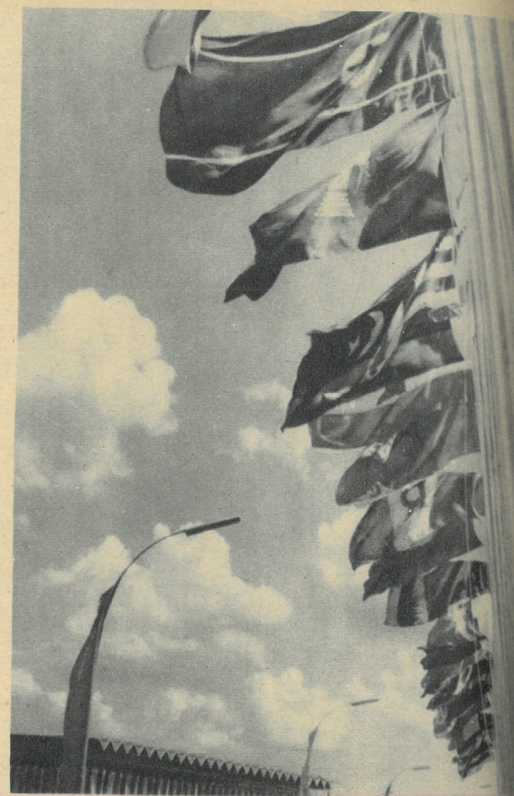
On April 18, a ceremony was held to mark the 10th anniversary of the historic Bandung Conference at the Bungarno Stadium. Photo shows Premier Kim Il Sung at the ceremony

force in the future, too, friendship and solidarity with the Indonesian people and march ahead together with them in the common struggle against imperialism.

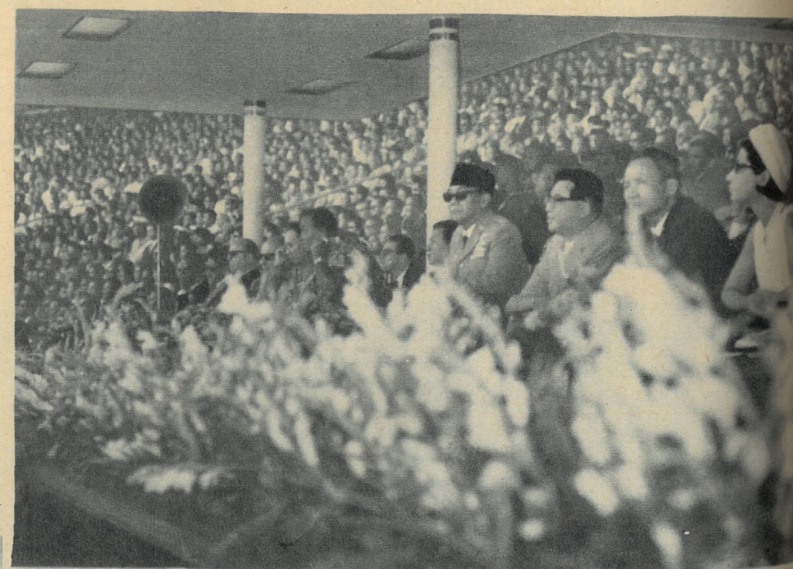
The Korean people, holding high the banner of anti-imperialist struggle, will do everything in their power to strengthen and cement further friendship, unity and militant solidarity with the Asian and African peoples.

A mammoth rally marking the 10th anniversary of the Bandung Conference was held at the Bungarno Stadium on April 19 where more than 150,000 Djakarta citizens attended. Photo shows Premier Kim Il Sung at the mass rally

A view of the mass rally for the 10th anniversary of the Bandung Conference



Outside the stadium where the mass rally was held



LANGUAGE Class

5. 1 절
O IL JUL
May Day

Text

I. 당신은 5.1절 경축 시위를
dangsineun oiljul gyungchook siwireul
you May Day celebration demonstrations
구경 하러 가지 않겠습니까?
googyung haryu gaji ankesseumnika?
watch do going not do
Arn't you going to watch May Day demonstra-
tions?
가겠습니까. 나도 당신을 기다리고
gagesseumnida. nado dangsineul gidarigo
(I) will go I too you waiting
있었습니다.
issusseumnida.
have been

Yes, I will. I have been waiting for you.
이리 오십시오. 여기에 자리가 있습니다.
iri osipsiyo. yugie jariga isseumnida.
to here come here seat is
Come here. Here is a seat.

괜찮습니다. 여기서도 잘
gwainchansseumnida. yugisudo jal
it's alright from here too well
보입니다.
boimnida.
be seen

It's alright. I can see well from here too.
시위가 시작 됩니다.
siwiga sijak doimnida.
parade beginning do
Now the parade is starting.

II. 김 동무 나는 조선 글을 잘
kim dongmoo naneun josun geureul jal
Kim comrade I Korea letters well
모릅니다. 저기에는 무엇이 라고 써여
moreumnida. jugieneun moosirago sseuyu
do not know at there as what written
있습니까?
isseumnika?
is

Comrade Kim, I do not know Korean well. What does the writing say over there?

저기에는 《로동자들의 명절
jugieneun "rodongjadeuleui myungjul
at there workers of holiday
5.1절 만세!》라고 써여 있습니다.
oiljul mansel" rago sseuyu isseumnida.
May Day long live as written is
여기에는 《로동자들은 단결
yugieneun "rodongjadeureun dangyul
at here workers unite
하라!》고 써여 있습니다.
hara! go sseuyu isseumnida.
as written is

Over there it reads: "Long Live May Day, Holiday of the Working Class!" And over here it says: "Workers, Unite!"

III. 당신은 오늘 저녁에 어디
dangsineun oneul junyuge udi
you today in evening where
가시겠습니까?
gasigesseumnika?
go

Are you going anywhere tonight?
아무데도 가지 않습니다.
amoodedo gaji ankesseumnida.
no where going will not
No, I'm not going any place.
청년 공원에 가지 않겠습니까?
chungnyun gongwone gaji ankesseumnika?
youth park to going not do
거기서 야회가 있을것입니다.
gugisu yahyoiga isseulgusimnida.
at there soiree will be
Won't you come with me to Youth Park? I think there will be a soiree.
감사합니다. 같이 갑시다.
gamsahamnida. gachi gapsida.
thank you together let us go
Thank you. Let's go.

Grammar

I. It has been shown how a passive voice of the verb is formed with a suffix.

But the passive voice can be formed with also verbs 되다 (doida) and 지다 (jida). In this connection, it should be noted 하다 (hada) indicates the active voice and 시키다 (sikida) the causative form.

Examples:

공부하다	(gongboo-hada)	to study
공부시키다	(gongboo-sikida)	to make one study
시작하다	(sijak-hada)	to start
시작되다	(sijak-doida)	it has been started
엎드리다	(updeurida)	to lie down
엎드리지다	(updeuru-jida)	to fall down
넓히다	(nulpida)	to widen
넓혀지다	(nulpyu-jida)	to become wide

II.
아름답다 (areumdapda) be beautiful
귀엽다 (gwiypda) be adorable
덥다 (dupda) be hot
춥다 (choopda) be cold

The above group of words drop "p" before certain particles.

Examples:

아름답 다	아름다 운	areumdap da: areumda oon (beautiful)
꽃이 아름답다	아름다워	kochi areumdawo (flowers are beautiful and...)
귀엽 다	귀여 운	gwiyp da: gwiyu oon (adorable)
아이가 귀여 우니		aiga gwiyuooni (babies are adorable and...)
덥 다	더 운	dup da: du oon (hot)
날이 더워서		nali duwosu (Because the day is hot...)
춥 다	추 운	choop da: choo oon (cold)
날이 추워서		nali choowosu (As the weather is cold...)

Industrial Structure of South Korea

Industries of the colonial, dependent countries are deformed.

For industrial growth in colonial countries is only for the suzerain countries to plunder raw materials and have markets for commodities. And the growth, as it is, is well calculated not to go outside the well-defined bounds.

Typical of such industry is the one that the world sees in South Korea today. Because of the North-South split and colonial industrial policy pursued by U.S. imperialism during the past twenty years, South Korea's national industry has been totally bankrupted, and the colonial lopsidedness left over by Japanese imperialism has been only aggravated.

The colonial lopsidedness in South Korea's industrial structure can be seen in these facts: the onesided industrial growth, unbalance between mining and processing industries, deformed and backward fuel and power industry, lack of co-ordination between different branches of the processing industry, and, particularly, restraint of heavy industrial development with undue emphasis, as what it is, on light industry, and lack of its own raw material bases.

The colonial lopsidedness of South Korea's industrial structure is most clearly expressed in relations between mining and processing industries.

Today in South Korea, despite a total decline of mining industry, some branches (to be sure, there have been severe fluctuations) are growing. Compared with the peak year before liberation, in 1962 the output of iron ore increased 6.5 per cent, tungsten 95.3 per cent, kaolin 77.7 per cent respectively. But what one must note is that all this was not for the growth of South Korea's metallurgical industry but for satisfying the avarice of U.S. imperialism for strategic materials.

In 1962, some 80 per cent of tungsten and iron ore mined was exported.

U.S. imperialism intentionally has made the ore mining industry have no relations with metallurgical industry to check the latter from growing.

U.S. imperialism has made South Korea depend upon the United States and Japan for iron and steel needed by the metal-working industry that confines itself to the production of consumption goods and by the machine-building industry.

The deformed power industry and acute shortage of electricity also reveal the lopsidedness of structure of South Korea's industry. In the days of Japanese imperialism, most of power, 92 per cent of the country's total output, was generated in North Korea. Hence our Government after liberation continuously supplied much electricity to South Korea, about two-thirds of electricity consumed in South Korea.

In May 1948, however, U.S. imperialism switched off the flow of electricity from North Korea so as to further aggravate the North-South split.

And the power cut-off was a decisive blow to South Korea's national industry. On top of it, U.S. imperialism has destroyed power generating facilities in South Korea while putting the power industry under its direct control to check its development. Today the U.S. imperialists, having monopolized the power industry, control the generating and supply of power, and they have geared the power industry only for military needs.

The U.S. imperialists, suppressing the wide utilization of abundant hydraulic power resources in South Korea, are switching over to producing thermal power with worn-out facilities and U.S. petroleum and coal. In 1947, the thermal power output accounted for 25 per cent of the total electric output, but the figure rose

to 69.9 per cent in 1963.

The lopsidedness is also seen in fuel industry. South Korea's coal industry, too, maintains its meagre existence to meet the military requirements of U.S. imperialism. The U.S. imperialists wrecked bituminous mines to make South Korea's processing industries depend entirely upon imported coal.

About 40 per cent of anthracite produced is set aside for military and government offices as well as comprador capitalists, and this leaves very little for the medium and small enterprisers.

Absence of co-ordination between different branches of the processing industry is one of the worst features of colonial onesidedness. The colonial character in the structure of the processing industry, a leftover of Japanese imperialism, has been greatly aggravated in South Korea.

Already in the early days of its occupation of South Korea, U.S. imperialism ruthlessly destroyed the insignificant heavy industrial factories such as metallurgical and chemical factories and a series of machine factories in the Yungdeungpo, Boopyung and Inchon districts.

Thus South Korea maintains only some light industrial branches, mainly textile and foodstuff lines; even these are for military needs, and they use surplus U.S. goods as raw materials.

As a result, in 1961 the production of consumer goods accounted for 82 per cent of South Korea's total industrial output, while that of means of production only 18 per cent.

Thus the South Korean industry is far from being independent.

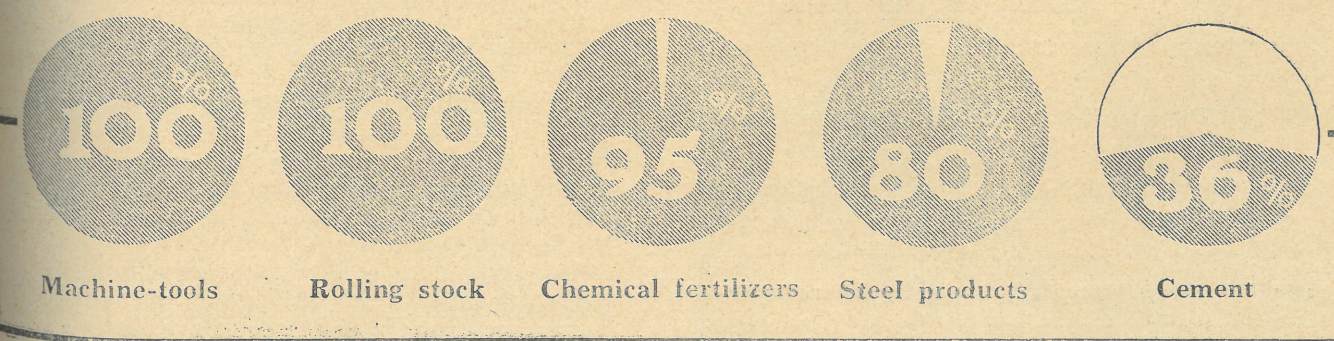
Today South Korea's metallurgical industry is almost gone completely. The "Samhwa Iron Works," the biggest in South Korea (it has three 20-ton furnaces), has been at a standstill for some years. South Korea's No. 1 steel producer "Inchon Heavy Industrial Company" produces only 70,000 tons of ingot a year with scrap iron.

Particularly, the destruction of machine factories makes it impossible to re-equip industrial branches. Still worse. Even the existing equipment cannot be maintained properly. In 1961, the machine-building industry covered only 4.2 per cent of the total industrial output, even that, mostly daily items and small tools. Because of this, South Korea has to import 93.5 per cent of machines and equipment it needs.

The same can be said of chemical industry which accounts for 11 per cent of the total industrial output. Today the chemical industry of South Korea is producing mainly daily items, such as, paper, soap, leather goods, matches. Chemical industry depends upon foreign countries for most of its major raw materials. The leather industry has to import most of leather, paper-making industry all pulp, the oil and fat industry 90 per cent of main raw material, synthetic resin industry 99 per cent of main raw material. So, all in all, there is hardly any branch in South Korea today, which is run entirely with domestic raw materials.

Light industry reveals most strikingly the colonial character of South Korea's industrial structure. Heavy industry cannot supply necessary machines and equipment to light industry, and there is no raw material source in the country for the latter. South Korea depends on the United States for 98 per cent of raw

South Korea must import major industrial products it needs



cotton and all of wool and wheat that it needs.

U.S. imperialism, with an eye to converting South Korea into a market for surplus U.S. commodities, has brought in some worn-out light industrial facilities from the United States, while pursuing a policy of destroying the heavy industry of South Korea. In this way, Washington replaced antiquated machines to process surplus American agricultural produce, facilitate the needs of comprador capital, turn out clothes and foodstuffs for the puppet army, etc. As a result, such branches producing the means of production are almost non-existent, while there are surplus plants and facilities in some light industrial branches. This inevitably brings curtailment or suspension of operation in many plants. In sugar industry, for instance, the equipment which has been standing idle is four times that working.

In 1961, the proportion of the foodstuffs and textile industries in South Korea's industry was 24.7 and 22.2 per cent respectively. Thus the proportion of foodstuffs industry alone is far greater than the production of means of production which holds only 18 per cent.

As seen above, South Korea's industry has gone completely astray from the path of independent development; without a heavy industry which constitutes the foundation of an independent economy, it relies upon the poorly equipped light industry. It depends upon American "aid" for most of the machinery and equipment, fuel and power, raw materials and supplies it needs. Consequently, production has to be set according to the items of raw materials supplied by Washington under the name of "aid". Then the volume of such "aid" determines the scale of production, and the period of production has to be timed with when such "aid" would arrive. In short, South Korea's industry is thoroughly an appendage to the U.S. monopoly capital.

Evil consequences of such colonial lopsidedness and onesidedness of South Korea's industry have become worse, especially, in recent years, with the shrinkage in U.S. "aid." Then, because of an acute fuel shortage, more than half of South Korea's medium and small enterprises have suspended operation. And industrial production contracted still more, and the hard-pressed people's life has reached the worst point.

South Korea's industry, if it is to save itself, must free itself from the clutches of U.S. monopoly capital and comprador capital—the main shackles preventing South Korea's industry from making independent progress. At the same time, South Korea's industry must mobilize its own forces and take necessary measures to rapidly boost production through the North-South co-operation and exchange.

The Factory COLLEGE

Some time ago the Editorial Board of Korea Today received a letter from one of its readers which wanted us to carry an article on the factory college—an educational institute where workers can study without leaving their jobs.

To answer him we introduce here the Ryongsung Engineering College, one of the many factory colleges to be found in our country.

The writer is Ri Bang Hwan, Deputy Director of the College. — Ed.

IT was in 1961 that our factory college was founded.

Accordingly, our school is still a young one. However, this much is certain. The past four years has proved that this educational system, which enables the working people to study while working, is displaying a great vitality.

Our college with stress on a theoretical study makes the students master the principles of science and the latest theories and acquire a technical education to answer actual needs.

Manager of the Ryongsung Machine Factory is concurrently director of the college, then the factory's deputy manager in charge of business is concurrently a deputy director of the college. I am in charge of academic field. In short, the factory college is run under the country's higher educational system, then the actual running and supply work of the college is assumed by the factory.

The factory has built a 4-storied building furnished with up-to-date equipment. It has 24 class-rooms and a dozen or so modern laboratories.

Funds needed for the operation of the college come every year from the state treasury.

In our factory college, lectures are held in two sessions, forenoon and afternoon, for the benefit of workers of different shifts. In case a student goes to other locality on an official business, he can attend a lecture in any factory college if he is in possession of a necessary paper.

Such a factory college is to be found almost in all the main industrial centres of our country.

Curriculums of our college consist of social and natural science subjects: the history of the Korean Workers' Party, philosophy, political economy, electronics, automation, theory on vibration, etc. Students also take courses in industrial economy, factory management. Then there are, of course, specialized subjects.

The courses are spread over five years and a total of 3,200 hours of lectures are allocated to 21 subjects including machine-building, mechanical-engineering, metal-working. The college also offers courses for the re-education of veteran and skilled workers.

The graduates of our college acquire the same qualifications as those of regular colleges.

In the factory college more hours are given to basic technical courses than in the regular college, while less hours are assigned to specialized subjects.

The factory college, unlike the regular college, has no particular period of field training.

It is because for the students the specialized subjects are what they actually work on and their factory is the place for the field training.

However, necessary periods are set for students to visit other factories and mills and exchange their experience with other workers.

As to the teachers of our Ryongsung Engineering College, there are 55 part-time and 45 full-time teachers.

Part-time teachers are mostly of the factory people—the chief-engineer, research workers, engineers, manager, etc.

Since they know better than any one else about the factory, their lectures deal with practical problems the factory is confronted with. And this makes the students learn better and raise their technical levels.

Wi Jai Bong is a lecturer in mechanical engineering. One day in his lecture, he touched upon problems the factory faced. Particularly, the question of repeated casted water-mill wheel rejects. Then he asked the worker-students to make a study on it.

The students studied this problem collectively, and in the end there were no more rejects.

Besides, while working, the students were also charged with the task of measuring the temperature in the thermal furnace, checking

the component of mixture of moulding sand, designing, etc.

Such is a distinct feature of the factory college, that is, theories are learned through actual productive labour.

The part-time teachers lecture once a week. Before the class meets they work out a concrete teaching programme and teaching method through consultations and discussions.

The full-time teachers, too, often come to the factory to help the students understand how theory is actually applied to production.

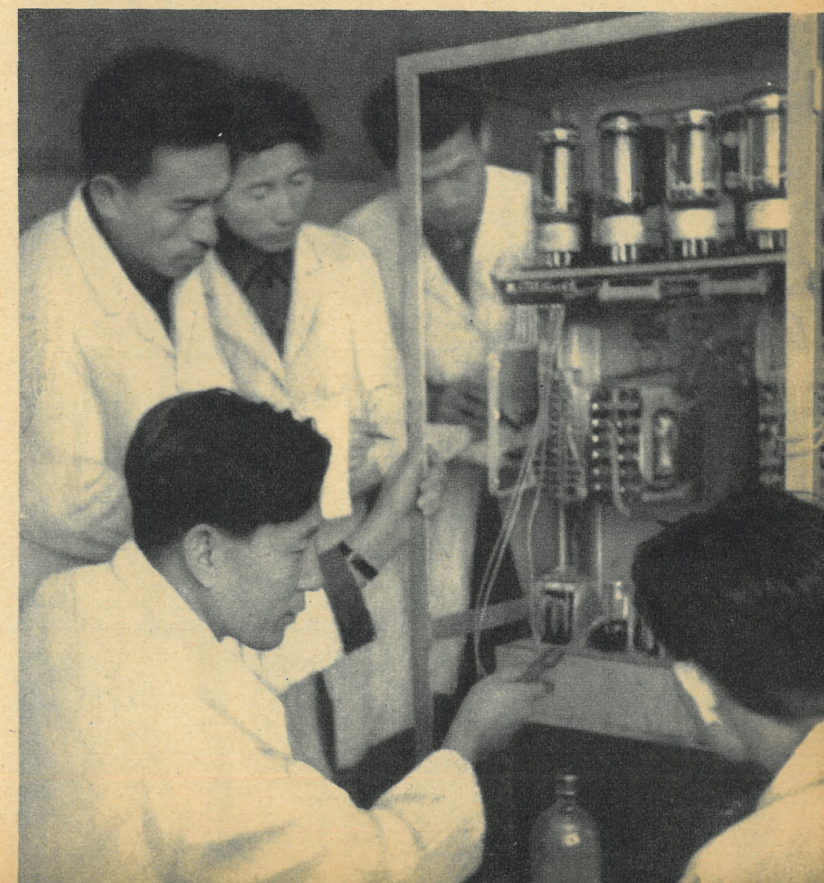
It is requested of all full-time teachers to visit the factory at least twice a week to acquaint themselves with what problems the factory faces.

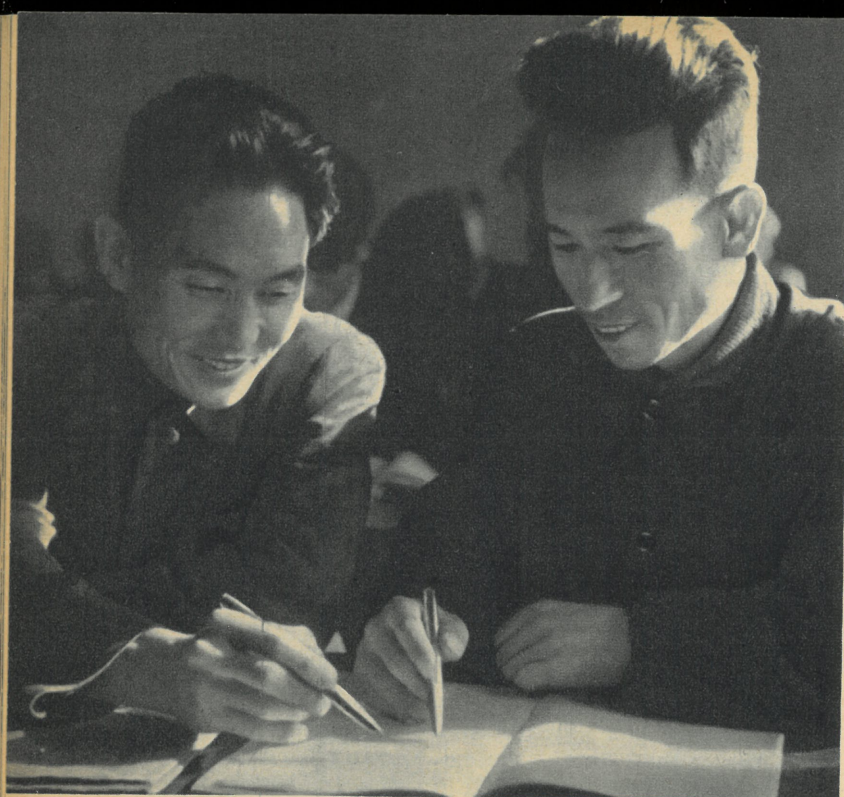
They enter all these points in the card "what the factory needs" and present it for discussions at the teachers' meeting. This helps their lectures stay in close bound with the problems, both theoretical and technical, the factory is facing, and find solutions. To do this, the teachers beforehand decide how their lectures should be presented and what assignments they should give to the students. In this way, all knotty technical problems are solved.

In the meantime, our college maintains various laboratories for the students, who can use them at any time.

The labs are doing much service. A student made an analysis of the property of clay used for casting. Now, the casting clay is easily available, which we used to get from afar.

Worker-students making high-frequency experiments at their factory college





Two worker-students, both highly skilled workers, are engrossed in their studies

This is not all. The students come up with many suggestions and new ideas which serve the factory. Last year, there were 86 students in the fourth-year class, who made more than 160 useful suggestions and proposals.

Among the students are young men in their twenties, then men of over forty. It is not unusual to find a couple sharing the same desk.

Jin Yung Geun, one of our students, is over fifty. A veteran worker, he is a shop manager.

In the days of Japanese colonial rule, he could not go even near the school gate. After liberation, however, he completed, while work-

ing, junior and senior middle school courses. Then he entered the factory college. Thanks to their diligence our students are raising their levels of knowledge and skill.

Since the founding of our factory college a great number of students have been enrolled. The average grade of skill of the new students is 4.7 grade, but it goes up to 6.6 grade while they are in school.

Through the college twenty-six draughtsmen have become designers, and thirty-six ordinary workers advanced to supervisors and assistant shop managers.

The graduation theses of the students are of great significance. Many problems which rise in their work are solved through the college courses, and all this makes them write the most useful papers.

Like this, the factory college is training many cadres among the working class while they are on the job. At the same time, it expands and develops the higher educational system of the country without a heavy financial burden on the government.

As the college is attached to the factory furnished with up-to-date technical equipment, every favourable condition is at the students' disposal for their studies. That is, in the long run the college and the factory constitute a unit managed and operated in a unified way, and all the equipment and facilities are mobilized and utilized for education.

Factory colleges are set up in all major factories, mines, and collieries of our country.

The factory college, a factor in accelerating the technical revolution, is making a great contribution to raising the scientific and cultural levels of the workers and to training technical cadres among the workers in great numbers.



Korea's Money

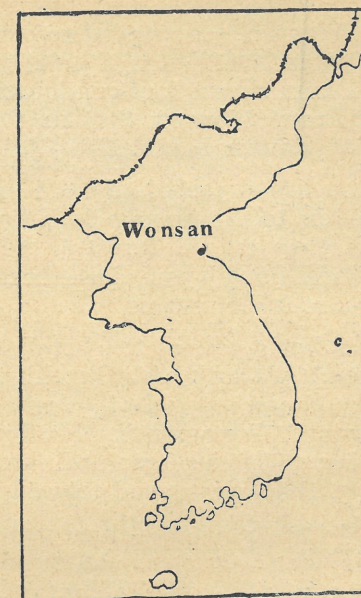
Notes and coins are used in Korea, and the Central Bank of Korea is the issuing bank. *Won* is Korea's monetary unit. Denominations of the

note are 50 *jun* and 1, 5, 10, 50, and 100 *won*. Coins are in 1, 5, and 10 *jun*.

The amount of currency in circulation is determined by the government; all the money issued is backed by commodities of government fixed prices in circulation and the government's holdings of precious metals.



WONSAN— Resort City on the East Coast



HU HANG JONG

We left Hamheung, the industrial city, for Wonsan by train.

Among the passengers were some holiday-makers, who were heading for Songdowon, the famous beach in Wonsan, with whom we struck conversation. There were lumberjacks from Mt. Baikdoo and smelters from Chungjin.

Before we knew it, the train pulled in Moon-

chun, one of the known fishing ports on the east coast.

Many fishing boats were to be noted on the horizon. The train radio spoke of how Moonchun was doing with fish haul. It said there was a good catch of oysters.

When the train began to roll again, travellers began to get ready to get off. It would be Won-

A view of Wonsan



san soon.

Wonsan is a famous resort city for its Songdowon. Every year a great number of holiday-makers crowd the Songdowon beach.

From Wonsan Station we headed for the Songdowon beach.

A broad asphalted road running northeast led us to the famous Songdowon with its sandy beaches and the forest of old pines. From olden times Songdowon has been known for its beautiful landscape.

After a rest at the hotel standing near the beach we took a stroll with the manager of the recreation ground office who kindly took us around. We were in the flower garden where some 300,000 plants and flowers were flourishing, then we turned towards the pine grove.

In the pine tree-lined ground were an open-air dancing ground, tennis and volleyball courts, pingpong tables, etc. There were also many other sports and recreation facilities.

A lovely little pond was made by damming the Jukjun river flowing through the wood, and pine-nut, peach, apricot, and cherry trees were mirrored in the pond. Lotus leaves covered a half of the pond's surface, and carps and goldfish were seen dancing in the water.

An artificial islet was floating in the pond,

The Songdowon Hotel



on which a charming pavilion stood. Then a rainbow bridge spanned the "island" and the land. According to the manager, in winter the lake makes an excellent skating rink.

Songdowon's beach is known for its sweet-briars, too. There were several boats on the sea; some were yachting; then a big excursion boat was to be seen too.

The zoo and botanical garden in the recreation ground call a lot of visitors every day.

In the past, Songdowon was monopolized by the Japanese rulers and privileged classes. Only under the people's power it came to serve the welfare of the working people.

Songdowon has a rest home of four modern buildings and a Young Pioneers' rest home. The rest home accommodates over 1,000 at a time.

We had a glimpse of Wonsan's tomorrow too. There are to be added a marine products exhibition hall, an industrial and agricultural exhibition hall, and a 15-storied resort hotel. In the near future the city of Wonsan will become a yet bigger modern resort city.

During our stay in Wonsan, we climbed up Rapal Hill. This is where soldiers of the Korean People's Army and the citizens of Wonsan waged an unyielding struggle dealing one crushing blow after another to the American invaders



The Songdowon Rest Home in the pine grove

in the Patriotic War of Liberation.

Standing on the top of the hill, we could command a view of the whole city.

Wonsan is the political, economic, and cultural centre of the Kangwon Province. And it has been a communication centre from olden times.

Wonsan has a sad story too. It was here, under the strength of a treaty the feudal rulers concluded with the Japanese aggressors in 1876, the Japanese samurai came in to open the port of Wonsan, and later it became a stepping stone for the Japanese to invade Korea.

In the days of their rule over the country the Japanese imperialists shipped out through this port wealth of Korea to Japan. Then they fortified the area.

During the period of the Patriotic War of Liberation the city was levelled by the enemy's indiscriminate bombing and bombarding. But the citizens defended valiantly their city. And a reconstruction plan was drawn for the city even when the war was raging.

With the end of hostilities, the citizens of Wonsan to a man stood up for the reconstruc-

tion of the city and rebuilt it into a modern city in a few years.

Parks have been laid along the shore, and tall apartment buildings line the streets. There are seven colleges—agricultural, economics, fisheries, normal, teachers training, engineering, and communist colleges. There are also twenty-five middle and higher specialized schools, higher medical, transport, engineering, physics, fisheries schools, etc. The city boasts of its museum, libraries, House of Culture, Youth's Hall and a wide screen cinema and many other cultural establishments.

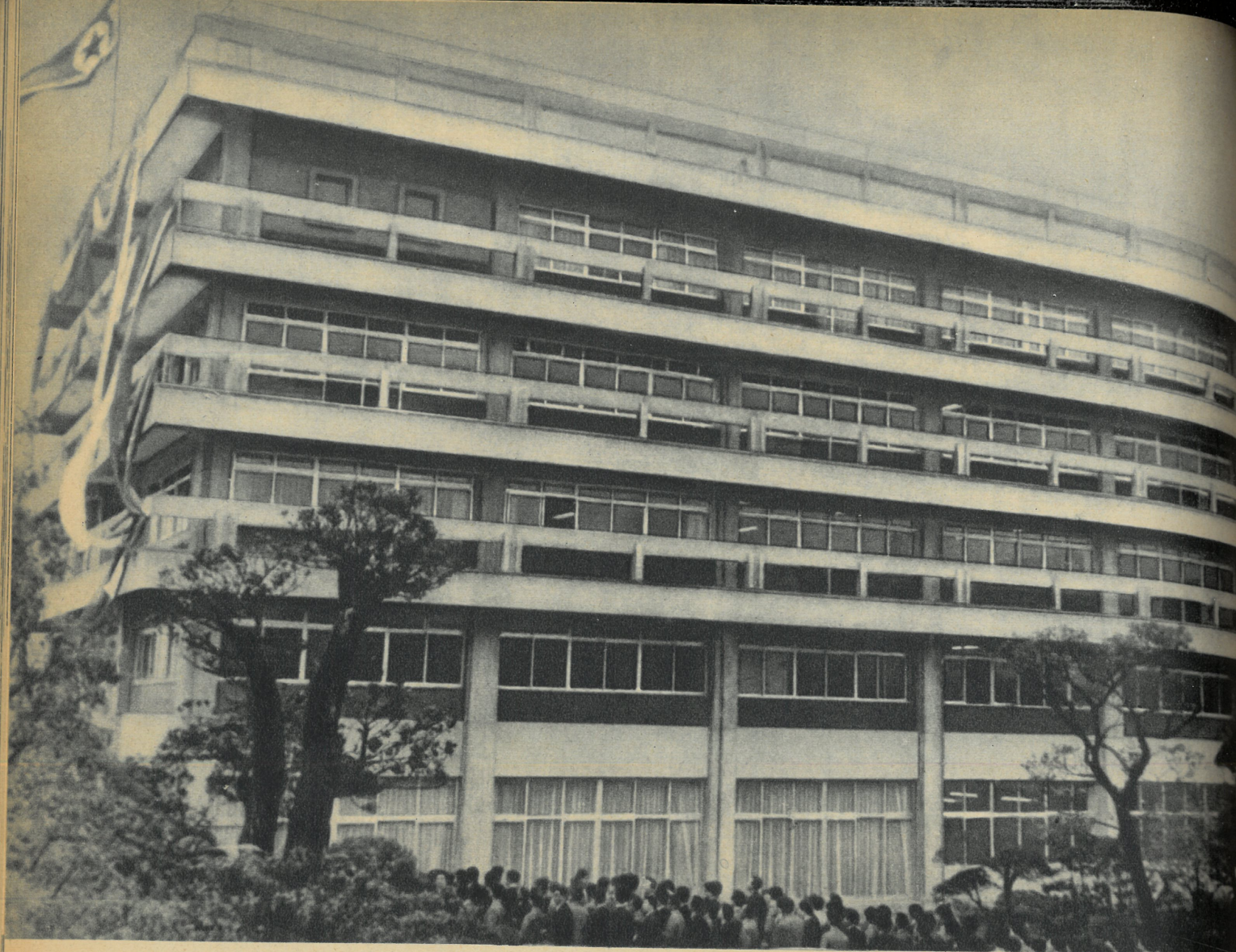
Wonsan has also many modern factories and mills including the Wonsan Railway Factory and a large shipyard.

The city construction office, city plan research institute and the recreation ground office now are redoubling their efforts to make the city more beautiful and grandiose.

During our short stay in Wonsan, we saw groups of vacationers from foreign lands.

In years to come, Wonsan will draw more foreign tourists, to say nothing of the working people of the country.





The Korean Hall in Tokyo, Japan

The General Federation of Koreans in Japan Celebrates 10th Anniversary

Over 600,000 Korean nationals are in Japan. The General Federation of Koreans in Japan, founded in May 1955, is a patriotic organization of the Korean nationals to work for democratic, national rights of our compatriots in Japan and protect their interests.

During the past ten years since its founding, the G.F.K.J. has stricken its roots deep among the Korean nationals, and with the struggle to defend their rights and interests it enjoys high prestige and has earned the confidence of the Korean residents in Japan.

An overwhelming majority of the 600,000 Koreans in Japan support the G.F.K.J., which has over 50 locals, 380 branches, and some 2,200 sub-branches.

About a dozen of social organizations are affiliated with it, the Korean Youth League in Japan and the Democratic Women's Union in Japan and others. Then it also maintains educational, cultural and sports organizations.

The G.F.K.J. explains the line and policy of the Workers' Party of Korea among the Korean nationals and educate them in socialist patriotism and the revolutionary traditions.

Thanks to the activities of the G.F.K.J. the Korean nationals in Japan, enjoying the honour and pride of being the citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, are rallied iron-like around the Party and the Government headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Today Korean nationals in Japan, once a ruined people humiliated and forsaken, enjoy due rights as citizens of an independent country residing in a foreign land under the warm solicitude of their socialist motherland.

The platform of the G.F.K.J. states that it would fight for freedom of residence, speech, the press, assembly, and association, for equal rights to employment; it would fight against discriminatory property clauses, detention, and deportation; it would endeavour for democratic, national education, relief of those persecuted, and for the rights to visit freely their motherland.

All these reflect the urgent demands of the Korean nationals in Japan.

As is widely known, most of the Koreans in Japan are those who were forcibly taken to Japan when Japanese imperialism held Korea. They were sent to Japan for military service and forced labour. Then there are many who, having lost the livelihood under the cruel Japanese rule, crossed the sea.

Yet, the Japanese authorities still practise racial discrimination against Korean nationals in Japan inflicting great hardship upon them.

At the instigation of U.S. imperialism, the reaction-



The athletic day that the Koreans in Japan held in celebration of the 15th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

ary ruling circles of Japan insult the overseas Koreans of the D.P.R.K., calling them a "stateless people" and the "third nationals." They also violate human rights of the Koreans and arrest and detain them under the strength of what they call the "Law on Alien Registration" and "Act on Entrance and Departure of Aliens."

In league with the puppet clique of South Korea the Japanese authorities are trying to force the Koreans in Japan to register as nationals of the "ROK" in an attempt to mobilize them as cannon fodder for the U.S. imperialists. Then they condone the repeated outrages of Japanese terrorists against the G.F.K.J. organizations and individual Koreans. Often the G.F.K.J. offices are raided and many Koreans murdered.

Under such circumstances, the General Federation of Koreans in Japan is demanding the Japanese authorities to recognize all lawful rights of the Korean na-

The Korean nationals in Japan demand the Japanese authorities to recognize their rights to travel freely to the motherland





The General Federation of Koreans in Japan gave a reception in honour of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K.



Koreans in Japan turn out several kinds of publications



tionals—the rights due to all alien residents in Japan as is defined by international law—protect their life and property, take necessary steps to stop murder and assault on the Korean nationals, and guarantee the activities of the G.F.K.J.

The General Federation of Koreans in Japan has been fighting successfully against the plots of the American and Japanese reactionaries to force the Koreans in Japan to register as “nationals of the ROK” and against unlawful deportation.

It has won the rights to effect a democratic, national education for the Korean children in Japan, a shining success scored in the struggle to defend the national rights of Koreans in Japan.

Some 500 Korean schools, from kindergarten to college, have been set up in different parts of Japan. And the total enrolment is over 40,000. In these schools teaching is done in Korean.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. have rendered assistance, both material and moral, for the education of the Korean children in Japan.

Since 1957 the Government of the D.P.R.K. has sent on 16 occasions 3,701,216,000 yen (in Japanese currency) for the educational and scholarship fund.

Thanks to the financial aid from the homeland a number of schools with modern facilities have been built.

The well-equipped Korean University is one of them, which has a total floor space of some 42,000 square metres with an enrolment of 600 students.

The Korean nationals in Japan take great pride in having a university of their own though they live in a foreign country.

Korean children in Japan are taught by the G.F.K.J.—the education being national in form and democratic and patriotic in content. And it goes without saying that it plays a great role in bringing up the younger generation into able cadres who are faithful to the motherland and love the people.

In 1963, the G.F.K.J. set up political economy institutes in the Kanto and Kinki districts for the Korean merchants and industrialists. Every year several thousands attend these institutes, and they take a more active part in aiding the Federation.

The G.F.K.J. has many publications, altogether 26 kinds: among them are the daily *Josun Sinbo*, *Korea Pictorial*, weekly *People's Korea* besides the *Korean Press*.

During the past three years alone, over 250,000 copies of *Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Partisans* and other books and pamphlets on the revolutionary traditions established by the anti-Japanese guerrillas were published.

Great results also have been attained by the G.F.K.J. in the cultural and sports fields. The union of writers

Koreans in Japan meet frequently to study revolutionary traditions established in the 30's by the Korean partisans who fought Japanese imperialism

and artists, the federation of sportsmen, art troupes, mobile movie teams, the newsreel producers' group and other cultural and sports organizations of the Koreans in Japan are flourishing more than ever.

Writers and artists under the union of writers and artists go deep among the fellow countrymen in Japan to turn out works on their life and expand the mass-culture work. The members of the central art troupe of the Koreans in Japan, taking after the achievements scored by the artists in the motherland, are doing everything to improve the ideological content and artistry in their performances.

The struggle to realize the repatriation of the Korean nationals to the motherland won victory. Now a new movement is being unfolded extensively—the movement for rights to travel freely to the homeland. In one year after the movement started over 970 local assemblies including Metropolitan Tokyo and 25 prefectural assemblies adopted resolutions supporting the Koreans' demand.

The Japanese Communist Party, the Japanese Socialist Party and other political parties and social organizations also came out to support the Koreans' movement. In various parts of Japan the Japanese organized committees for free travel between Japan and Korea, and they are launching a mass drive, demanding their government and Diet to recognize such rights of the Korean nationals.

In support of the movement of the Korean nationals in Japan fifteen international organizations and a great number of social organizations and prominent public figures of various countries issued statements and dispatched communications. There is no doubt that this righteous demand of the Korean nationals in Japan will be realized without fail.

Fighting to realize the proposal for the country's reunification put forth by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K., the General Federation of Koreans in Japan has energetically mobilized Koreans in Japan to the national unity and salvation struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

Upholding the principles of the country's reunification by the Korean people without foreign interference after the withdrawal of the aggressive U.S. army from South Korea, the Koreans in Japan are stubbornly fighting against U.S. colonial rule and the traitorous acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Of late they are waging a resolute struggle against the “South Korea-Japan talks” which aim to band together the South Korean puppets and the Japanese militarists at the instigation of U.S. imperialism and against the dispatch of South Korean troops to the aggressive U.S. war in South Vietnam.

The G.F.K.J. has adhered to the principles of non-interference in internal affairs of others, mutual be-

A rally held by the Korean nationals in Japan to denounce U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi hordes, its hirelings



Korean delegation to the 9th World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs

nefit and equality in accordance with the peace-loving foreign policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic and spared no efforts in strengthening the friendship with the Japanese people and international solidarity with the peoples the world over.

Han Duk Soo, Chairman of the Central Committee of the G.F.K.J., said:

“The General Federation of Koreans in Japan always has supported the just struggle of the Japanese people and expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples and with the struggle of the peoples of various countries for world peace.”

Every year the G.F.K.J. has sent its representatives to the World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, delegated by the Government of the D.P.R.K., as well as to various international conferences and meetings and exposed the aggressive U.S. policies and made a contribution to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the world peace movement.

With its unyielding struggle, the G.F.K.J. enjoys the confidence not only of the Korean nationals in Japan but of the peace-loving people of the world, and its prestige is rising as days go by.





On the Country's UNIFICATION

QUESTION: We hear so often of U.S. violations of the Korean Armistice Agreement. What are they?

ANSWER: As is widely known, the U.S. imperialists having completed preparations for war after their occupation of South Korea in September, 1945, unleashed a war on June 25, 1950, against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. However, the war ended in a shameful defeat for the American aggressors and they were compelled to sign the Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953.

The Armistice Agreement reads in part: it is to "insure a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed force in Korea until a final peaceful settlement is achieved," and "within three months after the Armistice Agreement is signed and becomes effective, a political conference of higher level of both sides be held by representatives appointed respectively to settle through negotiation the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, etc."

These provisions constituted an obstacle to the aggressive policy of the American warmongers who wanted to cope with the crisis created after the signing of the armistice and keep South Korea as a military base to hamper the peaceful settlement of the Korean issue and start another war.

Therefore, the Yankee imperialists soon after the signing of the ceasefire began to violate the provisions of the agreement and ran amuck to start a new war.

On August 8, 1953, a few days after the signing, Washington concluded "a mutual defence treaty" with its South Korean puppets for the permanent U.S. occupation of South Korea.

U.S. State Secretary Dulles and Army Secretary Stevens flew in to South Korea for the "treaty" right after the armistice was signed. Thus the United States not only placed obstacles to convening the political conference which was to discuss the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea. Moreover, Washington wanted to

have a "legal basis" established for occupation of South Korea before the convocation of the political conference.

Soon preliminary talks to prepare for the political conference opened on October 26, 1953, in Panmunjom. But the American imperialists, as they had long planned, walked out the conference on December 12 for no apparent reason.

Then the April 1954 Geneva Conference came, which was to seek a settlement of the Korean question. But it was again the United States that scuttled the conference.

This is not all. In flagrant violation of the provisions of the Armistice Agreement the U.S. army brought into South Korea reinforcing combat material, shelled and bombed our side, and hindered the activities of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. The most unpardonable crime was the forcible detention of war prisoners of our side and the civilians whom the enemy forced to the South during the war.

As days went by, the Yankee imperialists became more desperate in their scheme to start another war, violating the provisions of the Armistice Agreement and barring the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

By 1955, they enlarged the South Korean puppet army to over 700,000 strong. Then on June 19, 1956, they went the length of expelling the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams from South Korea as the first step to annul the Armistice Agreement.

On June 21, 1957, the U.S. side, clamouring for "march north," declared its unilateral abrogation of Sub-paragraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement which provides for the banning of introduction into Korea of reinforcing combat material.

The "U.N. command" was moved from Tokyo to Seoul on July 1, 1957. The U.S. imperialists illegally shipped various types of atomic weapons and guided missiles into South Korea, turning it into an atomic base. Thus peace in

Korea is threatened and the situation aggravated.

In view of the gravity of the situation, on February 5, 1958, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea in order to ease the tension and bring a new phase in the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The Chinese People's Volunteers completely withdrew from North Korea by the end of October 1958 in response to the proposal of the Government of the D.P.R.K.

But on November 8, the then U.S. State Secretary Dulles rejecting the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea stated that the American armed forces would remain in South Korea and the American and South Korean troops would be reinforced.

There is no reason and ground whatsoever for the U.S. imperialists to station their army in South Korea, yet they still remain there and are violating, more frequently and flagrantly,

the Armistice Agreement to which they themselves put a signature.

The number of U.S. violations of the provisions of the Armistice Agreement formally protested by our side was 29,976 as of December 31, 1964.

Last year there were no less than 18,245 American violations, far more than the number of violations during the previous ten years put together. Last year alone, Howze, commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in South Korea, said the U.S. brought to South Korea new 175-mm. cannons, "Hawk" guided missiles, 2,400 vehicles of various types, one cruiser, 4 high-speed boats and others.

U.S. violations of the provisions of the Korean Armistice Agreement are becoming alarmingly frequent and more vicious. The U.S. imperialists are working hard to aggravate tension in Korea and rescue their aggressive policy from failure. All this only reveals that U.S. imperialism is the No. 1 enemy of Korea's peaceful reunification.

A Folk Tale

Three Presents

There once lived a beautiful girl named Ok Ran. In the village were three boys who wanted to marry her—all diligent and hard-working boys. And the girl did not know which one to choose. So one day she went to see the grandfather in Bau-gol village.

"I see you are in an awkward situation," said the old man stroking his long whiskers. He produced three pieces of coins: "Now take these coins, give them one piece each and ask them to buy you presents. Whoever brings the best present will be your spouse."

On her returning, Ok Ran gave the coins to the young lads.

The following day, the boys started on their long journeys to get the best for her.

The first boy procured a strange mirror, in which one could see everything one wanted to see reflected.

The second one got the fastest

horse in the world. It was a fleet steed capable of covering any distance in a flash.

The third one got an apple that can cure all diseases.

Time ran on. Now summer was over, autumn came, and the Autumn Moon Festival, the appointed date to meet Ok Ran, was drawing near. The three young lads gathered together, making a show of their rare "finds."

They first looked into the glass to find Ok Ran lying on her deathbed. Alas! they were separated from her by thousands of ri. But there was the horse, they started to their feet and, mounting on the fleet steed, hurried to the house of Ok Ran. In fact Ok Ran was dying.

Now the apple came to her aid. As soon as she ate it, she was fresh and new as ever.

The delighted young lads began to tell her about their merits. Ok Ran listened to them in silence, then said "all of you, I must say, saved my life. So I find it hard to choose one of you

for my husband. I want you to decide it among yourselves."

The three young lads discussed the matter for days on end, but in vain.

If they had no such miraculous mirror they could not have known that Ok Ran was dying, claimed the first lad. If they had no such fast-running horse, how could they have reached the house of Ok Ran in time? That was what the second one claimed. If they had no such efficacious apple, how could they have saved her from death? thus put in the third.

They could not reach an agreement.

A few days later, Ok Ran called them together and said: "True, all of you saved my life with your rare finds. But I should give my hand to the one who brought me the apple. Because he who procured the apple was the one that thought of me most. It is true that you came back with wonderful things. But they are still in your hands, except the apple which is gone. Because I ate it. So I must marry him."

Ok Ran married the one who brought her the apple and lived happily ever after.

Vicious Criminal Scheme

The brazen U.S. imperialist aggressors have directed the Pak Jung Hi clique to send some 2,000 South Korean youths to the aggressive war in South Vietnam.

This is not only a grave act of aggression against the Vietnamese people but also another provocation to the Korean people and a menace to peace in Asia.

Today the whole world is vehemently denouncing the criminal scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on January 9, 1965, resolutely condemning the criminal adventures of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, and stating that it would not sit idle with folded arms.

And on January 22, the D.P.R.K. Government issued a memorandum, in which it denounced the South Korean puppets, the tool of imperialism and colonialism, which have consistently opposed the national liberation struggle of the Asian and African peoples and disturbed peace.

The recent scheme of the U.S. imperialists to dispatch South Korean troops to South Vietnam is part of their sinister plan to expand the aggressive war in South Vietnam to the whole area of Asia and to "make Asians fight Asians."

The U.S. imperialists, being driven into a tight corner in South Vietnam, have long sought a way out by drawing their "allies" into that aggressive war and extending the aggressive war so as to recover somehow from the shattering defeat they had suffered and attain their aggressive ends at all costs.

But this plan failed to materialize due to the cold rebuff from most of its "allies." Now U.S. imperialism is set to hurl into its aggressive war in South Vietnam the South Korean puppet troops under its direct command and control, the least expensive cannon fodder at its disposal.

Never will the Korean people tolerate such insult from the U.S. imperialists.

Having turned South Korea into a living hell where people have no rights and know only famine and death, the Pak Jung Hi clique decided to send, as bid by their American masters, the South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam.

No other puppets than Pak Jung Hi dared to perpetrate such treacherous act, which reveals that he is an out-and-out U.S. puppet.

As the whole world knows, the South Korean regime is nothing but a tool of colonial rule of U.S. imperialism rigged up through the fraudulent election under "U.N. supervision."

That is why the South Korean puppets do not hesitate to commit any criminal act, if it is a U.S. bidding. They have not only actively taken part in every U.S. scheme for stifling the national liberation movement but also made no scruple to perpetrate hostile acts against the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa, looking upon them as the enemies. Suffice it to cite the following few instances:

In 1956 when Great Britain, France, and Israel launched aggression against the Egyptian people, the South Korean puppet regime clamoured that it would dispatch volunteers to aid the aggressors. In 1958 the South Korean puppet regime had a big campaign to send volunteers to aid the Indonesian counter-revolutionaries who rose in revolt under the instigation of U.S. imperialism. And in the same year, when the U.S.-British imperialists landed in Lebanon and Jordan to oppose the Iraqi revolution, the South Korean puppet regime extended active support to them.

Such shameless acts of the South Korean puppet regime were not only denounced by the entire Korean people but also aroused the great indignation of the Asian and African peoples.

Yet the Pak Jung Hi clique are working hard to escape from condemnation of the Asian and African peoples. They are attempting to worm into the big family of the Afro-Asian peoples, carrying the signboard of "friendship" and "co-operation."

However, all the facts expose unmistakably what Pak Jung Hi



and his cohorts stand for: to smash the struggle of the Asian and African peoples for the consolidation of liberation and independence. This is not all.

The Pak Jung Hi outfit openly insulted the just struggle of the Congolese (L) patriots, saying that it is "a dark atrocity." On the contrary, the Pak Jung Hi clique praises as "humanitarian" the violent armed intervention by the U.S., British, and Belgian imperialists to back Tshombe, a traitor to the Congolese (L) people and a puppet of imperialism, who has been forsaken by the African peoples.

In collaboration with Israel, an aggressive tool of imperialism, the present South Korean regime is making every conceivable scheme against the interests of the entire Arab people, while, in league with "Malaysia", a tool of neo-colonialism, opposing the righteous struggle of the Indonesian people for safeguarding their national sovereignty.

The Pak Jung Hi clique also sent a friendly mission to the Republic of South Africa, the sworn enemy of the entire African people, and are trying to establish friendly relations with it.

Now it has taken the lead in "internationalizing" the aggressive war in South Vietnam. Pak Jung Hi is very sensitive to his master's voice, and once again he let the whole world know that he is a tool of U.S. imperialism for opposing the Asian and African peoples.

Shamelessly the Pak Jung Hi clique has gone so far as to openly boast that it would receive more

"aid" from the U.S. for the price of dragging South Korean youths to death in the shambles of South Vietnam

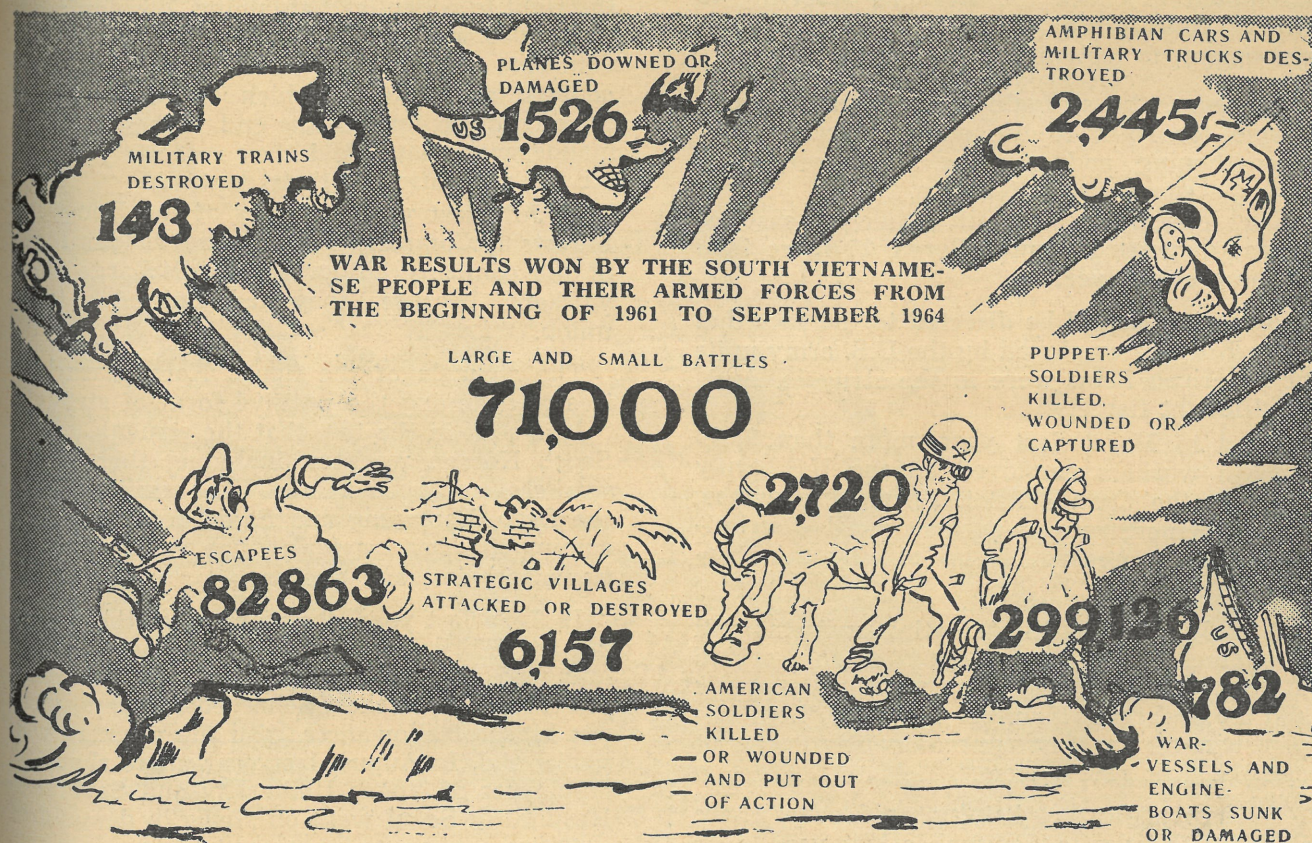
The brazen-faced Pak Jung Hi clique, a band of traitors, are working desperately to save their tottering rule under the wings of the U.S. imperialists for their faithful service rendered.

That is why the South Korean people are coming out against the schemes of the Pak Jung Hi clique to dispatch troops to South Vietnam. In Seoul leaflets bearing the words "We oppose driving our compatriots to death" have appeared repeatedly.

The Pak Jung Hi clique will invite only their doom from driving the South Korean youths to death, at the dictates of U.S. imperialism, in the war against the South Vietnamese people who are fighting for freedom, liberation and national independence.

Today the U.S. imperialists are vainly trying to secure their shaky aggressive footing in Asia and Africa by banding up such dregs of humanity as Pak Jung Hi and his like—the illustrious allies of the U.S.A.

No desperate schemes of U.S. imperialism can quench the flames of the struggle of the people for freedom and liberation which are raging fiercely today in Asia and Africa. The progressive people the world over are standing foursquare on the side of the South Vietnamese people. And the just, patriotic struggle of the South Vietnamese people will certainly be victorious.



SOUTH KOREAN WORKERS FIGHT BACK

YOON DUK HWAN

The struggle of the South Korean workers for life and democracy is getting more intense.

At the beginning of last year, some 140,000 railway, transport, and mining workers fought for a wage increase, the payment of wages in arrears, and the prompt abolition of all evil labour laws.

Particularly noteworthy in their struggle were the big scale and firm solidarity. They demanded an immediate solution of urgent questions related to their livelihood. And their struggle delivered a staggering blow to the U.S.-Pak Jung Hi clique.

Panic-stricken by the ever-intensifying struggle of the South Korean workers, the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique desperately attempted to check the workers, resorting to every conceivable scheme—oppression, appeasement, deception.

However, the struggle of the South Korean people for right to life and democracy kept strengthening and growing. Moreover, their struggle showed new features.

Last year, there were altogether 116 cases of labour disputes in South Korea, 27 more than in the previous year.

Attention should be directed to the fact that more Koreans employed by the U.S. army units or American firms were in the struggle. And they fought fiercely.

Then in March last year, more than 2,000 Korean workers employed by the U.S. army units in the Osan district, Kyunggi Province, staged demonstrations against racial discrimination and unreasonable lay-offs by the Yankees.

Last June, when the "martial law" was still in force, more than 13,000 Korean workers hired by the U.S. army units in the Boopyung and Pajoo areas, Kyunggi Province, held demonstrations against unreasonable dismissal and the "contract system."

Such struggles are being waged everywhere in South Korea: in September last year, over 19,000 Korean workers employed in the U.S.

army units in various parts of South Korea waged a struggle demanding a wage-hike; some 2,000 workers in Inchon who were employed in the U.S. army demonstrated against persecution by the Yankees.

Another characteristic feature of the South Korean workers' struggle is that they are combining the economic struggle—demanding wage increase, payment of the wages in arrears and against unreasonable dismissal—with a political one: they demand abolition of reactionary labour laws, freedom of trade union activities.

In April and May last year, the workers of the special branch of the Marine Products Company under the marine workers' trade union and the workers of the Wolsan Oil Refinery went on strike demanding a wage-hike and the right to collective bargaining. Besides, more than 2,000 workers in Seoul held a meeting to denounce the reactionary labour laws. They adopted a resolution which stated that they were ready to fight to the end, unless their demands were met. And they resolutely fought for the realization of their demand.

In July last year, workers of the Dongyang Industrial Company resisted the vicious move of the company authorities to discharge some workers because they had formed a trade union.

The struggle of the South Korean workers is also assuming the positive form of struggle.

It is seen in the fact that the struggle of the South Korean workers, including that of the workers employed in the U.S. army units in the Osan, Boopyung and Pajoo districts, is assuming the positive form, such as, demonstrations, lock-ins, and strikes.

In June last year, the workers of the Sujum Mining Works in North Kyungsang Province launched a strike demanding a wage increase, reinstatement of the discharged workers, various kinds of allowances. And the workers won in the end. In August last year, more than 300 employees of Yunse University and Severance Hospital in Seoul went on strike in demand of a 40 per cent wage increase.

More than 27,000 railway workers determin-

edly fought to the end against the Pak Jung Hi clique who did not carry out their promises to raise wages which they had made at the beginning of last year. And the workers in the fields of communications and government-monopolized industries waged a valiant struggle demanding a wage increase for nearly one year since the early part of last year. The workers were victorious.

All this shows that the struggle of the South Korean workers for the right to life and democracy is going on with greater intensity and their political awakeness is rising all the more.

It is only natural for the South Korean workers to wage such struggle because their life is going from bad to worse.

Today the South Korean workers are groaning in the depths of misery.

The employers, with the backing of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, are forcing the workers to do back-breaking toil for many hours, threatening them with dismissal taking advantage of the "flood of unemployed."

The textile and railway workers and long-shoremen are forced to work 12 to 18 hours a day on the average.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique rigged up various kinds of evil laws, such as, "wage freezing ordinance," "wage control law." And wages are frozen, but on many occasions lowered.

In South Korea a worker with a family of

five needs 14,000 won at minimum a month. (South Korean newspaper *Hanguk Ilbo*) However, processing industrial workers receive about 2,900 won a month on the average, and trainees only 1,200 won.

Things are little different for the transport workers. Their average monthly income is no more than 2,400 won (*Ryungnam Ilbo*).

On top of it, prices keep soaring. In 1964, for instance, prices rose 34.7 per cent as a whole. (*Dongyang Tongshin*, January 10, 1965)

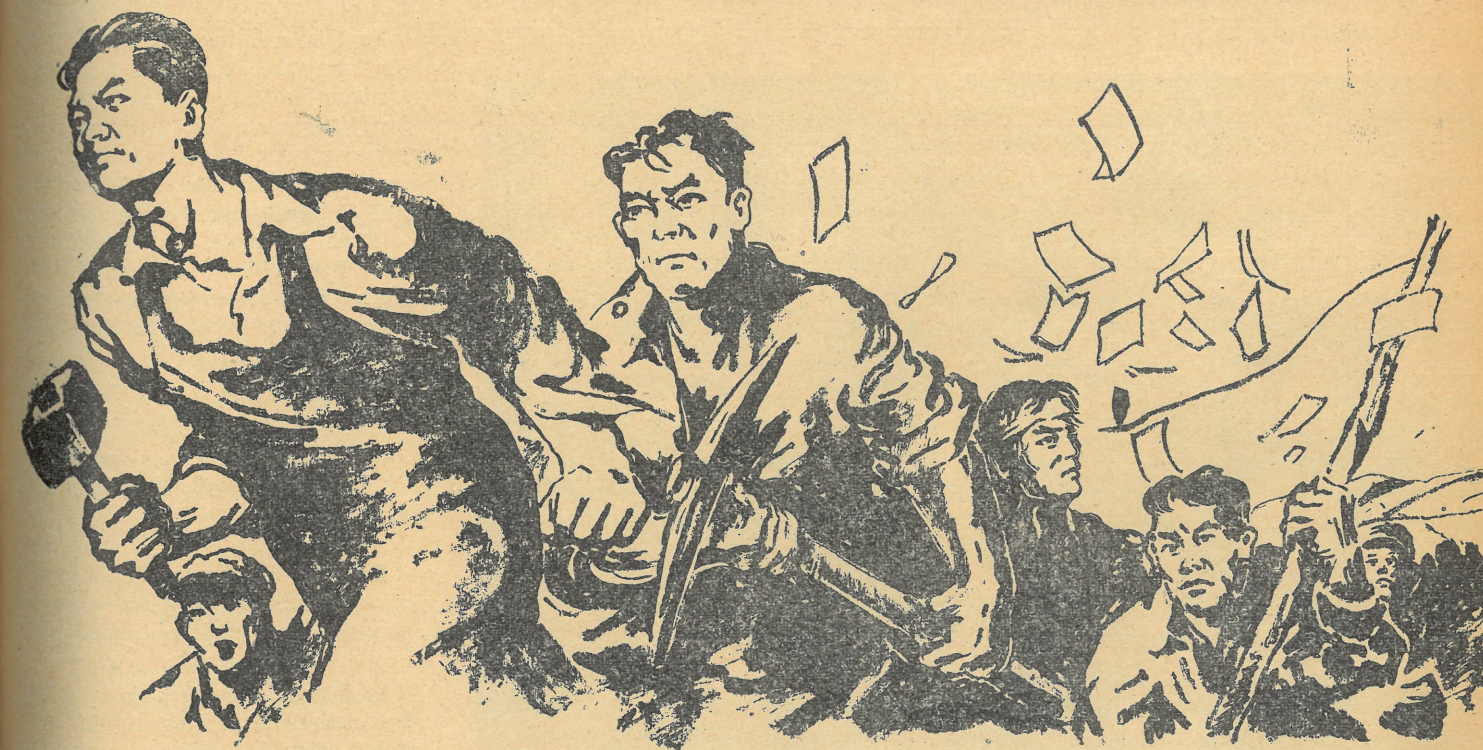
Still worse. The South Korean exploiting classes do not pay even such starving wages for several months.

The fascist oppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique and various kinds of reactionary labour laws deprived the South Korean workers of all rudimentary human rights, not to speak of democratic rights.

Under such conditions the South Korean workers, unable to endure their miserable position any longer, are coming out in the struggle for the right to life and democracy.

The struggle of the South Korean workers is an expression of their discontent with the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique who have brought them nothing but poverty and misery. Then people have no rights.

All the facts show that the struggle of the South Korean workers, assuming the anti-U.S. and anti-government character, will mount higher.



Education in South Korea

Thanks to the U.S. colonial, enslavement educational policy education in South Korea is in a state of over-all bankruptcy.

The hard-pressed working people cannot send their children to school because they cannot meet the school expenses. Then even those who graduate from schools after much hardship are wandering about the streets without hope.

Not a House of Learning But a Prey to Profiteers

Due to the educational policy of the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique who "are selling education for profit," the schools are in reality run by various "contributions" and miscellaneous fees squeezed out of the poverty-stricken parents of the school children.

In South Korea, if one wants to receive education from primary school to college, he needs at least 800,000

won—a sum that a worker has to spend 27 years to earn!

"Entrance fees" and "tuitions" (for three months) alone amount to over 4,400 won for a middle school student, over 5,800 won for a higher school student, and over 11,000 won for a college student. Besides, a student is made to pay a fabulous amount of money under all names: "endowment fee," "lab fees," "discipline as-

sociation fee," uniforms, school-books, etc.

On top of it, prices of text-books and tuition keep going up every year.

The average monthly income of the working people is less than one-third of the minimum cost of living. Under such conditions, their children are completely deprived of right to education.

As a result, about 1,000,000 school-age children in South Korea are kept out of school, and the number is increasing year after year.

Last year, out of the total school graduates in South Korea, some 344,100, including 161,000 primary school graduates, could not advance to schools of higher grade because their parents could not afford it.

This notwithstanding, to the Pak Jung Hi clique the school is a place to collect money: they are set to collect this year more than 7,070 million won from the parents as "contribution fees." The sum 7,070 million won is no less than one-third of the total sum of money in circulation in South Korea!

To this end, the Pak Jung Hi clique have taken a measure for a sharp increase in "tuitions" and "entrance fees." "Entrance fees" will go up 50 per cent, and "tuition fees" 20 per cent for middle and higher schools, and 30 per cent for colleges.

What is more, they decided to raise the "tuition" for new students: 50 per cent for college students and 60 per cent for middle and higher school students.

Shortage of Class-rooms, Shortage of Teachers

Recently in South Korea newly coined words are in vogue—"sardine-packed class-room," "compound teaching," "open-air lecture," etc.

Such words bespeak how serious the class-room shortage is in South Korea today. It has been reported that

this year is the "worst year" that South Korea faces since the country's liberation on August 15, 1945, in the matter of class-room shortage. In South Korea schools were usually run in three or four sections, but now in five sections! Indeed an unprecedented phenomenon in the world! All this is because of an acute class-room shortage.

Today in South Korea, primary schools have to have at least 17,800 more class-rooms. Out of what class-rooms there are today, some 14,000 are about to tumble down, more than 7,000 need immediate repair.

Such being the situation, one class-

room has to seat more than 120 pupils in primary school, and even such rooms are so badly dilapidated that the pupils are forced to take "emergency drills."

Those schools which even do not have such "class-rooms" conduct classes in corridors or outside even in winter. Then the question of teacher shortage is as bad as the class-room shortage.

In Soowodo Primary School in Tongyung County, South Kyungsang Province, a teacher is conducting three classes at the same time in one class-room by dealing with one class for 20 minutes each!

The teacher shortage in South Korea is getting more acute every year: now primary schools are short of more than 14,000 teachers, middle and higher schools 51.2 per cent of the total number of teachers, and colleges 60 to 70 per cent of teachers.

This notwithstanding, the Pak Jung Hi clique has earmarked most of its "budget" for military and police expenditures, paying little attention to the question of class-room shortage. That is not all. They dismiss those teachers who are not to their liking under the pretext of "retirement age," "neglect of duty," "shortage of funds," etc.

"Diploma" Is "Certificate of Unemployment"

Today, in South Korea to get a job is as difficult as "picking up a star from the sky," and 7 million unemployed and semi-unemployed are wandering about the streets hunting for jobs.

Under such conditions, unemployment, poverty, absence of all rights, and ill-treatment are all that await school graduates.

In the case of university and college graduates, the average rate of employment is no more than 15 per cent annually, according to a release of the South Korean puppet regime, and 40 to 50 per cent of the graduates are forced into the puppet army as cannon fodder of the U.S. imperialists while the rest remain "jobless scholars."

According to the South Korean newspaper *Kyunghyang Sinmoon*, among this year's university and college graduates only 3 per cent have settled to jobs and the remaining majority will join the ranks of jobless.

South Korea's publications comment that universities and colleges in South Korea are nothing but a "sell-

ing booth for diplomas," and the diplomas are receipts for paying all taxes, "entrance visas to the republic of unemployment," and "worthless notes" not worth the paper.

The story is the same with the graduates from higher, middle, and primary schools.

Over one million school-age children having no opportunity for learning and numerous youths barred from schooling, are cigarette peddlers, shoe-shine boys, chewinggum hawkers, and newsboys.

* * *

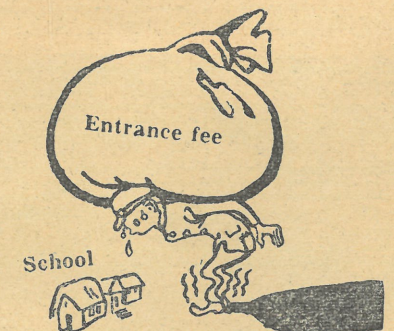
All these facts speak only one aspect of the consequences caused by the reactionary educational policy of the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique.

They poison the young minds with the notion of American worship and "American way of life", obscurantism. They also mercilessly trample down academic freedom and democracy while militarizing and fascistizing the school.

Nevertheless, the youth and students in South Korea have consistently fought against the colonial, enslavement educational policy of U.S. imperialism and for academic freedom and democracy. And now they, as was shown in the June 3 struggle last year, are waging an anti-U.S. and anti-government struggle.

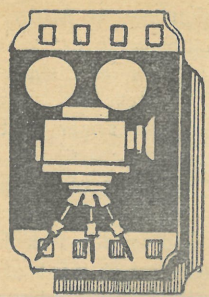
RISE IN ENTRANCE FEES

"I cannot move even one step because the load is so heavy!"



This is a primary school in Pusan, South Korea





— A NEW FEATURE FILM —

"People's Teacher"

CHUN SANG IN

The "People's Teacher," the film which I directed recently, is on an ordinary teacher in a mountainous district.

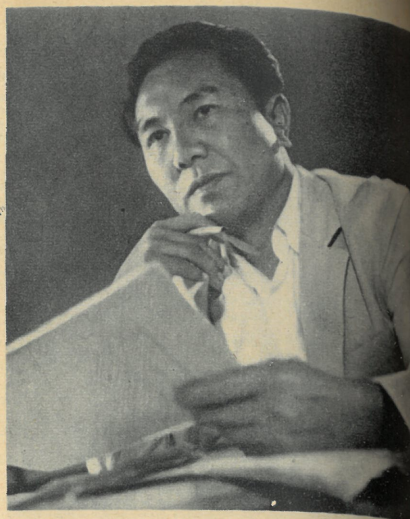
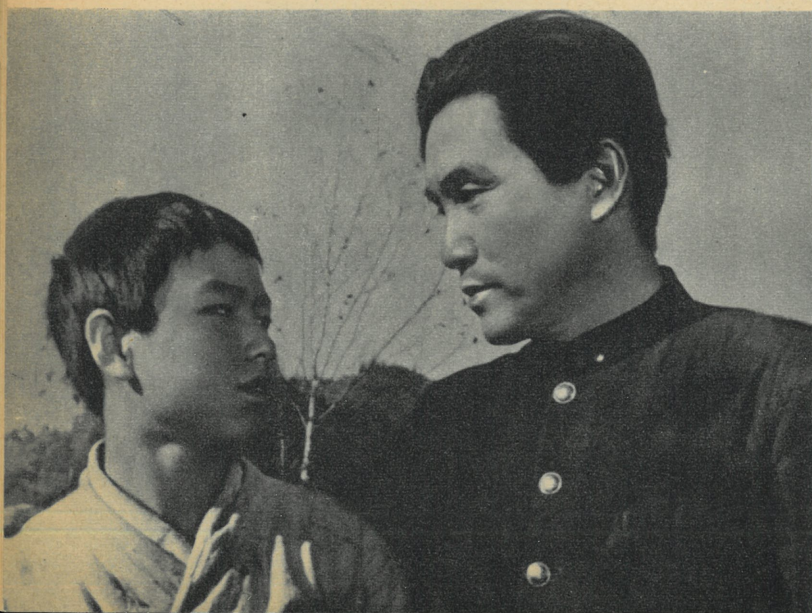
On my part there is a story why I wanted to picture the life of an ordinary school teacher of a remote and secluded place in the mountains, who has devoted some forty years to teaching the younger generation of the nation.

I did the film because one can see the brilliant history of our country, past and present, in the life of school-master Ji Yung Do. In him I also could see the true aspect of an educator who is devoting his all to the education of the younger generation. The film is a screen version of his life story.

In a village hidden in the mountains, rain or shine, he has taught for forty years. He has turned out a multitude of able workers for society. His untiring endeavours and high sense of responsibility for his task are most moving; the noble spirit of the teacher, he is greying at the temples, who feels that the future of his pupils is in his hand impressed us deeply. All this prompted us to produce such a film.

The story of the film is built around Ji Yung Do, a

Teacher Ji Yung Do in his youth and his pupil
Bak Dong Soo



Author and producer of this film
Chun Sang In

school-teacher.

"Pupils enter school, then they graduate. Now I have just seen the forty-second graduation ceremony since I started teaching. Altogether I have sent out nearly 10,000 pupils to society.

"Whenever there is a graduation ceremony, people would greet me saying that now my worries are over. But I dare say these people do not know the heart of a teacher—the teacher whose task is to cultivate the mind. When the children leave the parental roof, would the mothers and fathers say their worries are over? A teacher's heart is little different from that of the parents." Such narration of Ji Yung Do is the theme of the film, "People's Teacher."

Even when the dark clouds covered the country under Japanese imperialist rule, Ji Yung Do could see the bright morrow of the country, and educated his pupils in the patriotic spirit—he taught them to love their native place and fatherland, and hate and fight uncompromisingly the enemy.

Yung Do set up an evening school in the mountainous district far removed from civilization, and taught the ill-clad, hunger-stricken children of the poor peasants

Yung Do with his pupils



their mother tongue and the country's history.

One evening a boy by the name of Heung Sub was absent from school. In the following morning Ji Yung Do went to the field where the boy and his father were working. The boy was pulling the plough. The boy's father who was out to open a few plots on the hillside, had to have the boy with him, and did not want to send him to school. But how the boy wanted to learn! The teacher knew it.

Now Ji Yung Do worked in the field for the boy's father and coaxed him to send the boy to school.

Ji Yung Do asked himself: Why cannot Heung Sub, a mere boy, study though he wants it so much? He has to pull the plough carrying a rod slung across his shoulder instead of a school satchel. Why was that sweet girl, Boon Nyu, one of his favourite pupils, nipped in the bud? Why did she have to go to a silk mill far away from home for a few banknotes? Then there was Dong Soo. He was expelled from school on the ground that he was the child of a "communist element."

Yung Do kept asking himself, "Why?" It was because they were a people without a country. Yung Do's heart was fired with a burning hatred at the Japanese imperialists who were trampling down our land.

He was determined to bring up the younger generation into good workers for the country despite the tremendous odds that he had to fight. Such noble spiritual world of Ji Yung Do sprang from his deep hatred against the enemy and revolutionary optimism—the firm belief in the bright future of the fatherland.

That is why, even at the risk of his life, Ji Yung Do taught his pupils in patriotism. He took Dong Soo to his house and taught him personally until the boy joined the ranks of the anti-Japanese partisans.

Ji Yung Do is a noble-hearted man who, even after the pupils left school, are greatly concerned about their future.

It happened during the time of temporary retreat in the Patriotic War of Liberation (1950-1953). Ji Yung Do was on the way to north. But the news reached him. A young man by the name of Chang Ho, one of his former pupils, was forced by the enemy to join the enemy's "Peace Maintenance Corps." Ji Yung Do hurriedly got back 40 kilometres to his village to save him from the enemy.

Yung Do does not yield to the Japanese police



Ji Yung Do went to Chang Ho's house. Seeing Chang Ho wearing an arm-band of the enemy's "Peace Maintenance Corps" and shouldering a rifle, Ji Yung Do rushed out: "Whom are you going to shoot with that rifle? I didn't teach you to become a Yankee dog." Chang Ho ashamed broke down before his former teacher.

"I'm sorry, teacher!"

"You still want to call me teacher?" Ji Yung Do's words were hard. But every word was a word of educator's warm love of his pupils, of his deep concern for man and of communist humanitarianism.

While Ji Yung Do was at Chang Ho's house, a member of the "Peace Maintenance Corps" came there, and he was faced with danger.

But Chang Ho shot the man to death with his American carbine and saved his teacher. Now Chang Ho threw off the disgraceful life of the enemy's "corps." And thanks to the resourceful teacher, who, risking his life, was only worried about the fate of his pupil, Chang Ho saw clearly the road he should take.

The film wanted to show that an educator should be a fighter and revolutionary before anything else.

His high responsibility for his pupils is still more revealed in the post-war construction period when the entire people—masters of the country—came out in socialist construction.

Now the film focuses on Ji Yung Do and Jung Nam, one of his former pupils and a tractor factory worker.

When Ji Yung Do heard that Jung Nam was not doing so well in the factory, he could not keep still.

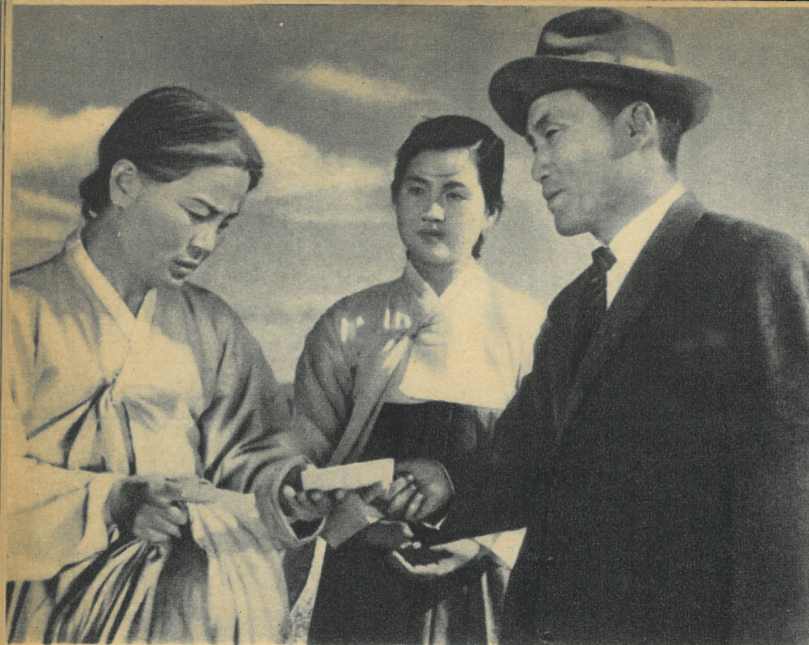
He travelled a long way to see Jung Nam and spend his vacation with him. Ji Yung Do, saying little, helped Jung Nam with his work. He set an example for Jung Nam. In the end Jung Nam became a model worker.

Such characteristics of Ji Yung Do, hero of the film, are distinct features of true educationists of the Chulima era trained by the Workers' Party of Korea and armed with a Party outlook.

In portraying the hero of the film, we paid utmost attention to making the noble spiritual world of Ji Yung

Teacher Yung Do brings up the young generation before whom
a new path to learning opened after liberation



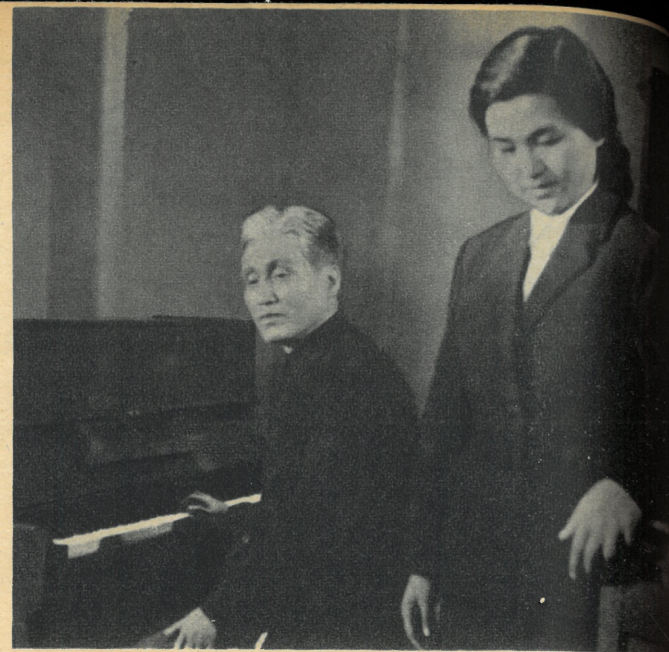


Teacher Yung Do brings a notification of Chang Ho's admission to university to his mother

Do, as an ordinary man, come to life on the screen.

On the day of Korea's liberation, when he came out of prison, his daughter Soon Ok was the first to greet him. This was Soon Ok—one of the first ones to raise the hand in the class and answer the teacher in a lively voice. But the enemy killed her, and Ji Yung Do, as a man and a father, shed tears over the death of his dear daughter. Yet, all this could not stop him from teaching.

"You enemy wanted to torture me and make me quit my class room. That's why you killed my daughter. But you are wrong. You can't make me quit. I will teach these future masters of the country how vicious my



An old song Yung Do taught years ago makes him recall a little girl, one of his former pupils and the deceased mother of Myung Heul, a new teacher

enemy is."

Ji Yung Do is the very image of the noble-minded people of our era who are striving under the slogan: "One for All, All for One!"

Like this, our creative team wanted to give a portrayal of a teacher who has devoted his whole life to the education of the younger generation, a true educationist to whom teaching is not an occupation. He feels a great pride in it and realizes high responsibility. We also wanted to demonstrate the correctness of Premier Kim Il Sung's instructions that "teaching is not a job but a revolutionary work."



On December 20, 1964, the Ministry of Communications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a "Support to the Fighting South Vietnamese People" special and a set of three stamps of *Kyungrak*.

"Support to the Fighting South Vietnamese People" Special

The stamp, 10 *jun*, pictures the heroic South Vietna-

mese people fighting against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Size: 25×33 mm.

Multi-coloured. Offset.

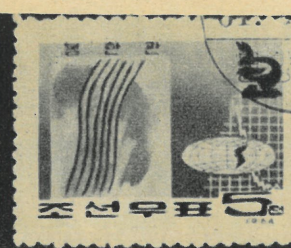
Kyungrak, A Great Discovery

The *Kyungrak* research group of Korea headed by Prof. Kim Bong Han, doctor of biology, discovered the substance of *Kyungrak*, a new anatomico-histological system in the living body.

The stamps feature a portrait of Dr. Kim Bong Han (2 *jun*), the Bonghan duct (10 *jun*), and the Bonghan corpuscle (5 *jun*) respectively.

Size: 33×23 mm, 41×24 mm.

Multi-coloured. Offset.



Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.

천리마 달린다 CHULLIMA DALLINDA

Words by Nam Eung Son
Music by Kim Kil Hak

mf

백전백승 로동당 새시대를 열었다 천리마의 기상을
baikjun baikseung rodongdang sai sidaireul yurutta chullimaui gisangeul

온세상에 펼쳐자 어서가자 빨리가자 천리마 타고서
on sesange tulchija usu gaja palri gaja chullima tagosu

f

칠 개년 계획을 앞당겨 나가자 에 헤 에야차
chilgai nyun gyehoikeul apdanggyu nagaja e he eyacha

p *f* *ff*

에야차 공산주의 새언덕이 저기보인 다 에 헤
eyacha gongsan jooi sai unduki jugi boinda e he

f *p* *f*

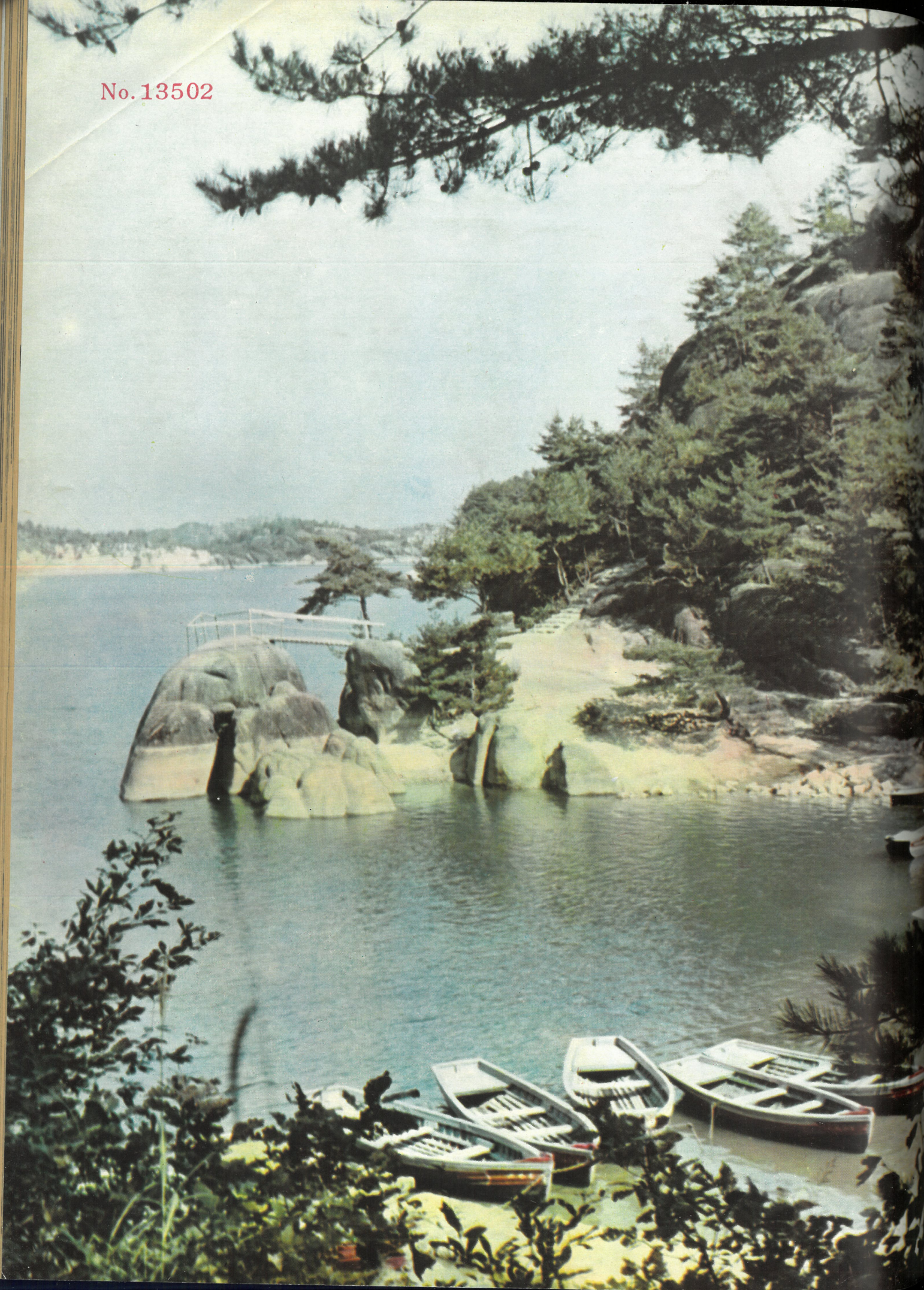
에야차 에야차 공산주의 새언덕이 저기보인 다
eyacha eyacha gongsan jooi sai unduki jugi boin da

CHULLIMA IS RUNNING

1. Invincible Rodongdang* ushered in a New Era,
The spirit of Chullima will spread to all earth.
Swiftly, swiftly! We shall gallop our Chullima,
We will race with time to finish Seven-Year Plan.
Ehe eyacha eyacha!
Do you see yonder the new height of Communism?
2. United as one are the fighters of Rodongdang.
Fresh victory, shining victory will be ours.
Swiftly, swiftly! We shall gallop our Chullima.
Initiative, innovation will work new miracles.
Ehe eyacha eyacha!
The day of peaceful unification is dawning.

* Rodongdang = The Workers' Party of Korea.

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